

"Be not simply good, be good for something."

It's a great thing to be a good cook and it is so easy if you

Cook With Gas

Nothing but the most satisfactory results if you follow our simple instructions. Won't you call and let us show you some new ranges. Splendid values. Illustrated catalogue free for the asking.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets.

Luscious Fruits and Fresh Green Vegetables

The pick of the market received here daily and offered to you at very lowest possible prices. Today we would call your attention to:

Large Navel Oranges, per dozen	25c
Large Juicy Lemons, per dozen	25c
Large Table Apples, 3 lbs.	25c
Rhubarb, per bunch	12½c
Sweet Potatoes, 3½ lbs.	25c
Cabbage, per lb.	4c
Lettuce, per head	5c
Onions, (nice, large), 3 lbs.	25c

Schilling's Best Moneyback Goods: Coffee, Baking Powder and Spice in Stock.

W. O. Wallace, THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY
Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

B. & K. Garton Oats
Storm King Oats
Spring Wheat
Spring Rye
Spring Vetches
Field Peas

Full Stocks Now on Hand. Place your orders early. We will reserve for you until required.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited
Cor. Pandora and Broad Streets Phones 157 and 120.

Glass Front Carriages

Driving one or four persons by the hour \$1.50
Single hour \$2.00
To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons \$2.50
Baggage delivered to all parts of the city or checked to its destination to any address in the United States or Canada at reasonable rates. Give us your order; we guarantee prompt service at any hour during the day or night.

The Victoria Transfer Co. Telephone 129

For Colonist Subscribers

About a year ago the Colonist offered as a subscription premium

Smiley's Universal Household Guide

Because of the continual demand for the book the Colonist ordered a few more copies and, as long as they last, subscribers may obtain the book at

One Dollar Per Copy

at the Colonist Office. The book is well bound in black cloth, contains nearly one thousand pages, profusely illustrated in colors.

WHY NOT

When a dealer offers you a "SUBSTITUTE" for the advertised brand you ask for, offer him in payment for it a "SUBSTITUTE" for National Currency and assure him that it is just as good.

"If he won't accept your substitute, why should you accept his?" Insist upon having the best.

Anheuser Busch and Budweiser Beer

R. P. Rithet & Co.

Wholesale Agents, Victoria

Limited

The latest use of the telephone is in locating shoals of fish. The electric microphone case produces a series of sounds which at once betray their presence. The cord attached to the microphone is marked so that the exact depth of the shoal is designated. The title Lieutenant comes from words signifying "holding the place." Thus, a Lieutenant colonel holds the place of a colonel in the absence of the latter, and a Lieutenant holds the place of a captain.

NATAL ACT IS

NOW IN FORCE

(Continued from Page One)

them to make arrangements for the employment of labor in similar situations, and held that this provision must assuredly include the determination of the kind of labor employed. The real reason why the government opposed his amendment was because the railway company did not approve of it.

Cannot Be Taken Seriously

Hon. Mr. McBride: I am pleased to note the very carefully prepared argument of my hon. friend, but it might not be fair to ask either the house or the country to take very seriously what he has said in regard to the policy which will be pursued by this administration, when this bill becomes law.

And I think it is fortunate indeed for the country that the hon. gentleman is not in a position to speak with any weight on this subject. (Hear, hear.) He just now told this assembly that if this measure became law, whenever any complaint was forwarded with respect to the labor employed, the whole question would be disposed of by some very formal correspondence between the government of the day and Mr. Marpole, chief executive officer of the C. P. R. in this country. It might certainly be the view of my hon. friend—if he were in the position which is now occupied by the members of this house, who sit on the treasury benches—that such a procedure would perfectly suffice in the circumstances, but I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that when we are given the duty of carrying out the provisions of this act—on the part of the railway company's which may secure exemptions from certain taxation—we shall most carefully see that the provisions of this act are carried out in every possible particular (cheers), and whenever any case may arise out of complaints preferred by any person that Asiatics are being unnecessarily employed, the government will give to them every possible attention, with the view of protecting, and in the most absolute manner, the interests of the people of this country and of making effective, in the most complete way, the legislation which is passed through this house for the benefit of the country. (Cheers.) It would very ill become this government, sir, to do anything by which they may forfeit the confidence of the people of this country, as was shown in such a remarkable fashion at the last election. (Cheers.) We are justly proud, sir, of the trust under which we hold the reins of the local administration, and I can assure my hon. friend that no means will be neglected by us in performing our duty in the matter, and in justifying the confidence which has been reposed in us by the great majority of the electors of British Columbia. (Cheers.)

For my part, sir, I sympathize, and have always sympathized, with the trackmen who are in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. (Hear, hear.) I know the very small wage that is given them, and I know too, sir, the very hard work which they have to do, and from my experience I am in a position to say that no class of labor in the province of British Columbia is so constantly employed in difficult and at the same time strenuous work as the trackmen on our railways. (Hear, hear.) And particularly, sir, is this the case with those who are employed on the roads which pass through the mountains of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that the C. P. R. employs a large number of aliens as trackmen, but, sir, this is also true with respect to every transcontinental line. (Hear, hear.) The Great Northern, I believe, almost wholly employs Japanese on its mountain sections, and I think that the same remarks applies to the Northern Pacific.

Well, sir, this is hardly a matter which is germane to the subject before the house this afternoon, and it is further an issue with which this house could not grapple. (Hear, hear.) The Dominion railway commission is, sir, in control of the C. P. R. as well as of the other transcontinental lines doing business in this province under federal charters, and if it is in the public interest, that these men should not be employed, and if it be true that their very presence on the roads means a risk to the general public, I believe that ample opportunity exists for bringing about a change in these respects. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, this parliament has absolutely to do with this matter, nor has it anything whatever to do with the employees of either the C. P. R. or of the other railway companies that are being operated under federal concessions. (Hear, hear.) For my part, sir, I quite agree with my hon. friend in one respect. I, too, sir, would like to see white men employed from one end of this province to the other, and to see every Hindu, Japanese and Chinaman out of the country, and white men engaged in their stead, but I say again, sir, that this is something which is entirely beyond the control of this legislature. (Hear, hear.) And, sir, if my hon. friend is sincere and as much in earnest in his desire to see white labor protected as he would have this house believe, it is quite obvious that he would do the utmost in his power, and that he would spare no effort, sir, to induce his friends at Ottawa, where alone, sir, this power rests, to pass such legislation as will absolutely and for all time to come prohibit the immigration of these people into British Columbia, and obtain such a solution of this great problem as will give ample satisfaction to the people of this country. (Cheers.) But, sir, what would be the result if these hundreds of Asiatics were merely driven from this line of employment? Why, sir, simply this, that we would see them forced to seek work elsewhere, and in this manner the economy of every department of labor in this country would be most seriously disturbed. (Hear, hear.) I say again, sir, that there is only one remedy for this state of affairs, and the total prohibition of the entry of these people into this province, and for this we must look to the government at Ottawa. (Cheers.)

Will Enforce Natal Act

Mr. Macdonald: Is the Natal Act no good?

Hon. Mr. McBride: My hon. friend asks whether the Natal Act is of any use. We hope, sir, that it may be effective in every way, and the hon. gentleman may feel certain that as far as lies in our power we propose to make it effective in every possible particular. (Cheers.) I do not know how my hon. friend from Yale looks, as a lawyer, upon this bill, but if he is at all sincere and candid in his professions, no man in this house can be more anxious than this hon. gentleman to see it effective. (Hear, hear.) Now, let us look for a moment at

the proposal of the administration. My hon. friend advises this house, and I take it, as a lawyer, that the inclusion of the word Asiatic will not incur the risk of having this act disallowed, and states, that since 1901 there has been a change in the attitude of the minister of justice on this question, and he refers particularly to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

Ottawa's Attitude

Now, sir, a despatch dealing with this matter which is to be found in the Sessional papers of 1905 brings home very closely the attitude of Ottawa on this all-important question. The first bill discussed is that of British Columbia, excluding Chinese and Japanese from the provincial franchise, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the then minister of justice, gives it as his opinion that this act was ultra vires of this legislature; adding, moreover, that even if it were intra vires it should be disallowed. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick

And he proceeds to say, with regard to the law restricting the franchise:

"The undersigned does not doubt that a legislature may define the local franchise but he considers that your excellency's government ought not to approve of the policy of a legislature withholding from naturalized British subjects, merely because of their race or naturalization, rights or privileges conferred generally upon natural born British subjects of the same class, Parliament having exclusive authority with regard to naturalization and aliens, has the undersigned apprehended the right to declare what the effect of naturalization shall be, the local legislature which is intended to interfere, or has the effect of interfering, with the exercise of its powers with regard to any subject may, in the opinion of the undersigned, even if it be held to be ultra vires of the legislature, properly be disallowed." (Cheers.)

Dared Not Disallow It.

Now, sir, there is the opinion of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick to whom authority my friend appealed only a moment ago. (Hear, hear.) He advises, excellently that even if it were within the jurisdiction of this parliament to prohibit the franchise to the Japanese and Chinese nevertheless the public interest the act should be disallowed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald: Was it disallowed?

Hon. Mr. McBride: The act was taken into the courts as it was held by the privy council that we had acted within our jurisdiction why sir, they simply dared not disallow it. (Cheers.) The fact is as much as they would have liked to do, they dared not. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald: Butie gave his

opinion that the rail company refused to go to the courts and was decided.

Hon. Mr. McBride: That only, sir, makes my case all the stronger. (Hear, hear.) The fact that his opinion was given in spite of the decision of the highest court in the Empire shows how determined he is that this bill against the Chinese and Japanese should not stand. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald: Butie gave his opinion that the rail company refused to go to the courts and was decided.

Hon. Mr. McBride: As the practice is, this government was asked to so amend the bill to conform to the wish of the minister of justice, but, sir, the local government refused point blank to do. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald and it was then disallowed.

Hon. Mr. McBride: No, and simply because they were quite satisfied, in view of the state of public opinion on this subject British Columbia, they dared not. (Cheers.)

On the Coal Mines Act.

But further, show the attitude at Ottawa on this question, we have the comments of minister of justice on the Coal Mine Regulation act, as follows:

"It is an amendment of section 2 of the Coal Mine Regulation act, chapter 128, where it is enacted that the words 'Chinese and Chinese' shall include any son of the Chinese blood or race whether born within the limits of Chinese Empire or its dependencies not, and shall not be affected by naturalization."

And again:

"Section 49a quoted was held ultra vires the judicial committee of the privy council in the case of the Union Colliery British Columbia vs. Gryden, 1899 Appeal Cases, p. 580, as legislation affecting naturalization and aliens. Up to the same principle, the undersigned sees that the other provisions of amended act to which he has called attention are ultra vires and the question arises as to what can be the intention of the legislature in extending the meaning of the word 'Chinaman' this act, where it has been held by the highest judicial authority incorrect to the legislature to enact provisions in which the word occurs."

The among act is also objectionable as apparently attempting to deprive naturalized Chinamen on account of their naturalization of rights which they have.

Anxious Protect White Men

Now, sir, we cite these opinions for the purpose of showing the position taken by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and the department of justice upon the very question they have before us at the present time. (Hear, hear.) What the government has all along said on this bill is: we are very anxious to have the statute book and we consider it beyond all question, ultra vires, and hope and expect to be able at an early date to enter into agreements which will result in the employment of great many men in railway connection. (Cheers.) Now, sir, we are asked as hon. gentlemen opposite to the exclusion of these foreign workers, and we are just as anxious and perhaps more so, to hear, to help the white men of British Columbia and in order to get these men under way, we say, it is only right and proper not to incorporate into any language that may lead to disallowance. (Cheers.) And the government in concluding these agreements neglects to protect the people, who sir, we shall be subject not only to the curse of this house but the curse of the people of British Columbia as well. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. McBride: Of course. And yet the hon. gentleman was going up and down the country denouncing the Dominion government for doing exactly what he said they should do.

Hon. Mr. McBride: That is not so, Mr. Speaker, that is not so. I give that statement the most emphatic denial. (Hear, hear.) I have never, sir, denounced the Dominion government for doing things constitutionally, and I say again in regard to these Indian reserves that they cannot and may not be dealt with until the Indians are removed. (Hear, hear.) I simply put down there in black and white what has been done scores of times in connection with the Indians of British Columbia. The hon. gentleman says I advised them. I do not at all desire, sir, to be held responsible for anything the Dominion government does!" (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. McBride: When I say that the Dominion government had not come to such straits that it was necessary for them to choose the hon. the premier as an adviser. He reiterated his statement and held that the records of the G. T. P. under which the country would be flooded with Japanese laborers. This was telegraphed broadcast throughout British Columbia and this was a deliberate falsehood.

Hon. Mr. McBride: We have had a by-election since then. And why did you not make good if we were wrong? (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Hon. Mr. McBride: Yes, a by-election, but no time to prepare for it. Nomination took place one day and the election the day following.

Hon. Mr. McBride: You are not entitled. We gave you a month to get out a candidate. (Hear, hear.) It was a month from the time the proclamation was issued.

trackmen of the C. P. R. of the greatness of his heart towards white labor, and how bitterly he was opposed to the Japanese and Chinamen. (Hear, hear.) But if the hon. gentleman will take a little advice he will deal with this legislation in a manly way and withdraw his amendment. (Hear, hear.) The workingmen of British Columbia are intelligent, and it is they who are mainly responsible for placing the present administration upon the treasury benches (cheers), and how do we expect, sir, and what is more, sir, intend, to keep the confidence of the workingmen of British Columbia? Why, sir, simply by treating them in a decent and manly fashion! (Cheers.) I now tell the hon. gentleman that if he had a right and just conception of the situation he would be in the first place take the advice given by my hon. friend, the attorney-general, in regard to this bill; while in the next place he would at once ask this house for permission to withdraw his amendment. (Cheers.)

Gives Government Power.

John Oliver (Delta) drew attention to the power which the act would confer upon the Lieutenant-governor in council, when they could exempt any railway which applied to them for such a favor. It gave the government the right to discriminate between any railway companies. This could be used for election purposes.

Immediately before the last election the government had taken very effective steps to placate a certain railway company. So by this measure it was very easy to understand the leverage the government would have in its hands. There was a vast amount of railway construction planned at the present time. The C.P.R. alone had numerous extensions planned. There was the extension of the Colorado & Western from Midway to Nicola, the Kootenay Central railway, the V.V. & E., the E. & N., and then there was the G.T.P.

At the last election the premier had toured the country stating that the G.T.P. had received enormous grants from the Dominion government and that they had far more than they had any right to. Now he came before the house and announced that negotiations were under way with that company and it was generally understood that they would benefit under this act.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Yes, negotiations which are directly in the interests of the people of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald: Was it disallowed?

Hon. Mr. McBride: The act was taken into the courts as it was held by the privy council that we had acted within our jurisdiction why sir, they simply dared not disallow it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald: Butie gave his

opinion that the rail company refused to go to the courts and was decided.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Is the rail company aware of the Dominion government giving a patent for the whole grant for nothing? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver: How do you know that, and what is your authority for saying so? I defy you to produce a scrap of evidence to that effect.

Hon. Mr. McBride: We can prove it when the proper time arrives. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend is now discussing

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year. \$5.00
Three months. 1.25
Six months. 2.50

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

RAILWAY TAXATION.

The Colonist has always deprecated the assumption of legislative power by the executive, and this is one of the chief criticisms that it has had to make of the policy pursued by the Ottawa government. Nevertheless it does not think that Mr. J. A. Macdonald's objection to the Bill exempting certain railways from taxation for a limited period was well taken. The Leader of the Opposition argued that the right to exempt could not be distinguished in principle from the right to expend taxation; but we think this an erroneous view of the matter. If the government had asked the legislature for undefined powers in the premises it might be open to objection on the score that it was depriving the legislature of powers which it ought to reserve to itself. But the Bill specifies just what the government may do, and the only discretion vested in the government is as to what railways the exemption may be applied. The legislature has said that all new railways may be exempt from taxation for ten years after completion, provided the government thinks it desirable to grant the exemption. The principle of exemption has been endorsed by the House and even Mr. Macdonald has not objected to it. Therefore it seems to us to be a great stretch of the meaning of words to say that to authorize the government to say what railways shall come within the scope of the exemption is to interfere with legislative control of the provincial purse-strings, especially as the government must submit to the legislature any agreement for exemption which it may make.

There are business reasons why it is desirable to vest this power in the government. A railway company cannot always time its financial arrangements so as to make them coincide with a session of the legislature, and it might sometimes be difficult to make such arrangements, if they were to be contingent upon a legislative vote. We can readily suppose the case of a company, which during a legislative recess has made its plans to go ahead, and one of the essential things to be settled is whether or not the road shall have the benefit of this exemption. Under the Bill as it has passed, this question can be settled with the government; under Mr. Macdonald's principle it would be necessary for the company to wait until the House met before closing its arrangements, or else for the government to call the legislature together in special session. If the amount in the case of any company were likely to be very large, it might be objected that the power conferred by the Bill was greater than the exigencies of the public welfare justified; but the amounts involved are not very great in any one case, although they may be large enough to affect the financing of a railway enterprise. We think therefore that Mr. Macdonald's views are inapplicable to the subject in connection with which they were advanced, and therefore that the House did well to vote down his resolution.

PARKIN, IMPERIALIST.

Mr. G. R. Parkin, a Canadian whose present work is in connection with the Rhodes scholarships, is an Imperialist of vigorous type. He is of an impatient character. When he thinks a thing he thinks it at high pressure, and he speaks accordingly. He started life in Albert county, N. B., with no more advantages than the law allows. If his energy had been directed to commercial pursuits he would have become a captain of industry, but his mind ran in another direction. He was short on cash, but long on ideas, and with the latter he combined a boundless enthusiasm. He engaged in educational work, but it was not long before it was evident that his energies could not be "ribbed, caged and confined" within the walls of a school house. He tried his hand at journalism, but he was too effervescent for an editorial chair. He turned his hand to authorship and wrote a book or two, which the world has not exactly gone crazy over. Lord Rosebery sent him around the world to talk Imperialism, and here he found a successful field. When the Rhodes scholarships were established he was chosen for the work of organization, and he is pre-eminently the man for the place. He is in Canada just now, and he has been telling people in a newspaper interview that the Canadian climate is going to produce the strongest people in the world. He also told them that Canada was being appreciated more and more in the United Kingdom. He said that Great Britain was the best source from which to draw our immigrants, and that the

Empire offers within its borders the best opportunities in all the world for educated, energetic young men. He said some things about our duties as Canadians, and here we will quote his own words:

There never was a nation that started out with promise of a more glorious destiny than the Canadian nation. And there never was a nation, either, which had such great responsibilities resting on it. I look upon Canada as nothing more or less than the keystone in the arch of the British Empire. The way in which Canada works out its relationship to Great Britain will determine the fate of the Empire, for all the other self-governing colonies are watching Canada and will follow her lead. You see the importance, therefore, of clean politics. Oh, if we only had that! It is Canada's greatest need. And it depends on the people themselves whether we are to have it or not. It is no use blaming the leaders. The people themselves must realize the great responsibilities resting upon them.

This has the right ring about it. There is a lot of wisdom in these few sentences. A great destiny is ours, but this implies great responsibilities. We are setting the example to the Empire. Hence we must keep our politics pure, and the way to do it is for the people to keep themselves pure. Mr. Parkin has no sympathy with those who keep out of public life for fear that their holiness may be defiled by contact with the great unwashed. He would have our Empire based not alone upon material greatness, but upon a sound national conscience. He would have the people think aright, for then their thoughts would be reflected in the public life of the country. Then Canada would set the best of examples to her sister commonwealths within the Empire. Then would material wealth and national uprightness combine to make an Empire, which would not only be powerful, but permanent. We like Mr. Parkin's imperialism.

CEMENT HOUSES

A paragraph appeared in the papers a month or two ago telling that Edison was preparing plans for the erection of cement houses for workingmen in twenty-four hours, at a very moderate expense. Mr. Edison has very recently made his method public, and it is somewhat different from what people were led to suppose from the first statement. He does not propose to erect any kind of a house that a workingman may need, but houses of a particular pattern, and while they may be put up in twenty-four hours they are not going to be ready for occupation in that brief period. In brief, this is the method: He makes molds of thin steel, nickel-coated on the inside to preserve the metal. These molds are set up and they form a complete house, even to the chimneys, fireplaces, partitions and ornamentation. When the molds are in position, the cement is driven into them by a force pump, the effort being to get it in as quickly as possible so that no part of it shall begin to set before the remainder, and thus prevent uniformity in external appearance. To put up the molds and pump in the cement will take a day, and a week will be required for the cement to set. Then the molds are removed and a house ready for occupation, absolutely fire-proof, is the result. The painting or papering of the walls is a matter for the occupant to decide upon later. The molds for a workingman's house of seven rooms, with a pretty approach and vestibule, will cost \$25,000, and Mr. Edison estimates that they can be set up, the cement can be pumped in and the molds taken down, so as to leave the house ready to be occupied, for \$1,000 at Eastern prices. He will protect his plan by a patent, but will permit it to be used without any charge by responsible contractors. He says that he became convinced some time ago that it was necessary to provide cheaper homes for workingmen, where they could have some privacy and comforts, and be got out of the slums. Wood is becoming too expensive for building purposes in the East, and the methods of using cement as at present employed are too costly. He thinks his plan will lead to the building of hundreds of homes for workingmen in suburban districts, and with a good system of cheap and rapid transit, will solve one of the worst difficulties attendant upon the living of people in great cities.

MR. GRIGG'S REPORT

In September, 1906, Mr. Richard Grigg was sent out to Canada as "a special commissioner of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Development." He spent considerable time in the Dominion, visiting all the centres of business and observing conditions throughout the country generally. His report has been presented to the British Parliament, and is a large and valuable compilation of facts bearing on trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. We think it is easily the best thing of its kind that has been prepared. A few weeks ago the telegrams gave a synopsis of the chief points made in the letter to the president of the Board of Trade, which accompanied the report, but this gave very little idea of the thoroughness with which Mr. Grigg discharged his difficult task. His data fill 117 pages of a blue book, each page containing quite as much as two pages of a Canadian blue book, and they exhibit great care with a view to securing accuracy. It would be useless to attempt in a newspaper article to summarize what he sets forth, but the principal points in his "conclusions

and recommendations" may be given. These may be thus stated:

The geographical position of Canada gives the manufacturers of the United States two advantages, namely, quickness of access to Canadian customers and relief from specializing to Canadian requirements. Canadians use much the same classes of articles as the people of the United States, whereas in some lines it is necessary for British manufacturers to make special goods for Canadian consumption.

Britain is Canada's best customer, and this fact, taken in connection with the Canadian preference on British goods, "is of undoubted value to British imports, given equal skill and energy in business conduct."

Canadian manufacturers are rapidly becoming serious competitors with those in the United Kingdom and the United States. Mr. Grigg recommends that British capitalists ought not to permit United States capitalists to secure control of the manufacturing field in Canada. He says that 122 United States manufacturing houses have branch plants in Canada.

British trade with Canada can be increased by propelling cheap transportation and communication, by the closer study of the Canadian market, by British manufacturers familiarizing themselves with Canadian conditions by personal visits to the country, by the production of such articles as Canadians want (Mr. Grigg says that it is no use for British manufacturers to endeavor to convince Canadians that they ought to buy what they do not want, especially as they can get in the United States just what they do want), by adopting Canadian standards in sizes, the reference being particularly to iron and steel; by judicious and more detailed advertising; by keeping well informed as to the credit of Canadian buyers and arranging that terms of credit may be more elastic than has been customary.

The United Kingdom ought to maintain in Canada a corps of commercial correspondents, who could do for the British manufacturer what the United States consuls do for the manufacturers of the latter country.

It is very likely that the last recommendation, which is the only one upon which the British government can act at present, will be carried into effect, and the hope of Canadians is that his other suggestions will not fall upon deaf ears. The people of this country would prefer to trade with the United Kingdom, other things being equal, but they cannot be expected to buy goods that are not what they want, simply because they are of British origin, when they can procure from their next door neighbor articles of the class to which they are accustomed.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

The Immigration Bill, having been assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday, is now the law of British Columbia, and as British Columbia occupies the whole western seaboard of Canada, it practically applies to all immigration seeking entrance to the Dominion by way of the Pacific. How far its application will bear upon Chinese and Japanese or indeed upon any persons whatever is a question on which the courts will doubtless be called upon to decide, provided the Dominion government leaves the measure to its operation as far as it may be intra vires the British Columbia legislature. At present the measure is law, and we assume that it will be enforced as far as the courts will permit.

The Dominion government cannot act in regard to the measure until a report has been submitted to the Governor-General in due form, and we are not advised whether or not the Lieutenant-Governor will transmit the Bills to which he has given assent immediately or wait until the close of the session. The law says that when he assents to a Bill he shall transmit a copy of it to the Governor-General "at the first convenient opportunity," so that if His Honor acts strictly upon this provision the new law will go forward in a very short time to be passed upon by the Ottawa government. It may be that the latter authority proposes to test the right of the province in the premises by an appeal to the courts. If this course is taken there is a chance that the whole law may fall on the ground that any provincial legislation on immigration is ultra vires because Parliament has already dealt with the question. Or the decision may only be that the new law does not apply to the people of such countries as the Canada Parliament has already dealt with. But whatever the issue may be, it is now fairly raised, and we assume there will be no very great delay in settling it. Meanwhile the people of British Columbia are again on record.

The dove of peace may take a little comfort from the fact that Uncle Sam is only going to be allowed to build two new battleships this year instead of four as the President wished.

The introduction of a Bill into the British House of Commons to stop cigarette smoking by boys under sixteen is somewhat of an innovation. The British Parliament has not been in the habit of trying to regulate the habits of the people.

It is announced from Toronto that only 27 per cent of the women entitled to vote went to the polls at the last municipal elections. This incident throws an extremely interesting sidelight on the agitation for female suffrage, and can be cited with some effect by opponents of the proposal.

The city council has again refused to grant a permit for the erection of a number of "undesirable" cabins in the lower section of the city. Alderman Henderson put the whole case in a nutshell when he said "It would be a pity, if the council had the power to prohibit the erections of such buildings, it did not do so."

The unemployed problem in Montreal is not, apparently, nearly so bad as the public had been led to believe from press dispatches. On Monday last there was a parade of men out of work to the city hall, and only thirty-five turned up, and these are described as being mostly foreigners. This does not indicate a very serious situation, a circumstance at which Canadians everywhere will be pleased.

The Hamilton Times proclaims the startling theory that it is the right of a lieutenant-governor to act as a censor of provincial legislation, and if he thinks that the Dominion government will not like it, to withhold assent. If the shade of George Brown ever revisits the pale glimpses of the moon in the neighborhood of Hamilton, it must be shocked at the level to which Liberalism has fallen.

A correspondent complains that the proposed extension of the Spring Ridge car line will occupy too much of a narrow street. It is very unfortunate that those who laid out some parts of Victoria seem to have had in mind a city where everything would be carried in wheelbarrows. In most cases a remedy would be very costly, but in new subdivisions it is to be hoped that the errors of the past will be avoided.

It is estimated that in Winnipeg there are sufficient actions brought by the Lord's Day Alliance now in sight to keep the court busy for one year. We are also told that the police visited the Jewish synagogue, where a wedding was in progress, and created a sensation by taking the names of the rabbi and others assisting in the ceremony. Is it not possible that our friends, the advocates of Sabbath observance, may be inclined to go just a little too far in their zeal?

It is said that difficulties have arisen in connection with the Nelson sittings of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Martin was assigned to the work, but he has not taken it up because he has certain admiralty business in hand. We are not very familiar with the facts, and do not profess to understand the law bearing upon the matter, but from the standpoint of laymen the recurrence of difficulties among the judiciary, no matter for what reason, seems likely to impair the confidence which the public ought always to have in the courts.

Our esteemed evening contemporary says that the Colonist "dwells withunction upon the territory to be opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific." Accuracy never was our contemporary's strong point. In the article to which it refers no reference was made to territory to be opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific. We shall have much pleasure on some other occasion in dwelling with unction upon that. In the meantime we may say that it is one thing to oppose the terms of a railway contract and another to speak well of the land through which the railway will run, and those who are unable to see that the two things are not inconsistent must surely be blinded by prejudice.

Evidence is accumulating to indicate that the day is speedily approaching when, because of the very pressure of events, it will become necessary to provide transportation facilities between this city and the districts on the upper coast, now beginning to throb with activity, via the north end of Vancouver Island. A party of influential United States capitalists have just "discovered" the New North and express themselves as amazed at both the wonderful resources and infinite possibilities for industrial enterprises; and it may be taken as a certainty that at a very early date there will be a rush of population and a flow of capital to those sections. Given railway connection with Hardy Bay at the north end of this Island, Victoria holds the key to the trade; at present she is seriously handicapped. Is it too early to suggest that some steps should be taken to endeavor to remove this disability?

Alderman Cameron is reported to have said at the meeting of the council on Monday evening, when the matter of installing a salt water system for fire protection purposes was under consideration, that "the downtown section was well built, while the outlying sections where fires were more likely to occur more frequently would not be helped by the salt water system." We are unable to understand by what process of reasoning Ald. Cameron arrives at the conclusion that fires are more likely to occur in the outlying sections than in the business part of the city, nor, even were this so, how this could be cited as indicating that it lessened the urgency for an immediate improved service for the protection of the business section, where the property values of one block of buildings exceed a half-dozen residential blocks. Ald. Cameron advises caution before proceeding to commit the city to the proposal of the fire warden, and with this suggestion the Colonist is in hearty accord, as we look upon Mr. Cameron as being well qualified from his long experience in municipal work to assist his colleagues in arriving at a wise conclusion in any matter with which he may concern himself; but we trust that in this he may be able to support the recommendations of the Fire Warden. It is indisputable that we are not now nor will we be after an improved waterworks system shall have been installed, able to cope with a serious fire in the business section of the city; and it is equally indisputable that with an auxiliary salt water system, we shall be ready for any emergency there.

The city council has again refused to grant a permit for the erection of a number of "undesirable" cabins in the lower section of the city. Alderman Henderson put the whole case in a nutshell when he said "It would be a pity, if the council had the power to prohibit the erections of such buildings, it did not do so."

There was such a demand for "Blue Rose" Tableware during the Fall and Winter months it "cleaned us out" of many lines, and some of our friends have been disappointed in not being able to fill the vacant places in their sets. We are pleased to say we have received a big shipment and are now prepared to supply your wants in this popular pattern.

DINNERWARE NEWNESS

OF MERIT—SURPASSING FAR ALL OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS

NEVER in the history of this store's merchandising have we shown such a magnificent assortment of medium-priced Dinner Services as is now offered. We have spent much time in planning this showing, and exercised the



greatest care in the selection, and the new creations in Dinner Ware just lately unpacked are, indeed, delightful. The ware in every case is much above the ordinary, and the decorations have been executed with such marvelous detail, these sets are genuinely fascinating. The decorations are sumptuous—the gold work being worthy of special note. We are greatly pleased with this new and fine showing, and want you to see the offerings. Even you, with your intimate knowledge of wares and value, will be surprised at the superior character of the goods and the very special values offered. If you have longed for a pretty Dinner Service, "now" is your opportunity. Such pretty sets and such unusual values aren't common, by any means, and we advise you to see these at once. Come in and let us show you these. The salesmen are enthusiastic over them, and they'll be delighted to have the opportunity to show them. These handsome sets may be seen in our First Floor Showrooms, and at any time, but we advise an early visit, because the finest are sure to disappear very quickly.

Ten Especially Good Values From Among the New Lot

DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain. A very neat and pretty floral decoration. 97 pieces. Special value at per set	\$8.50
DINNER SERVICE—A "stock" pattern in a pretty blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this set. Matchings from stock at any time.	\$13.50
DINNER SERVICE—One of the newest decorations. A tulip in blue with lots of gold as well. 96 pieces of newness for	\$14.00
DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain. 96 pieces in a very pretty green and gold carnation decoration. Neat and pretty. Per set	\$14.00
DINNER SERVICE—A 105-piece set in semi-porcelain. A "stock" pattern which you can replenish at any time. Pretty apple blossom decoration. Price	\$15.00

Four Sets in Famous "Carlsbad" China Priced Low Indeed

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—A new importation of famous "Carlsbad" china services discloses this excellent set. Clusters of pretty pink roses and heavy gold on fine china makes 115 pieces of nice. Per set	\$50.00
CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Another of our new "Carlsbad" dinner services. This is another 115-piece set. Heavy gold border and dainty pink roses complete the decoration of this. Excellent value, at per set	\$50.00
CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Still another set in "Carlsbad" china. This style has an exceptionally heavy gold border and a pretty and novel combination of roses, green leaves and gold. 119 pieces, at per set	\$65.00
CHINA DINNER SERVICE—This is a very rich and handsome set and has been a favorite set with many. A heavy blue and gold band on an excellent china is the secret of its popularity. 139 pieces for	\$90.00

<table border="

NOTE AND COMMENT

FORTY YEARS AGO

We were quite prepared to hear that opinion in Eastern Canada—where, of course, they know all about it—it was that British Columbia is all wrong on its immigration policy, but it comes in the nature of a surprise to be told that the Ottawa government is "in the same boat" particularly when one remembers that Ottawa does not exactly see eye to eye with the provincial government on the matter in question. We find the following in the Montreal Gazette:

The anti-Asiatic immigration bill which the British Columbia Legislature lately passed, is now, it is announced, being considered by the Laurier government, and, it is reported, will be allowed to go into force. The bill as described in the despatches will not affect the Japanese or the Chinese, but will exclude East Indians. East Indians are British subjects, many of them being British soldiers. Only the British government will care anything for them, and neither at Victoria, B. C., nor at Ottawa does it appear that any body cares for the British government.

The Montreal Star expresses the opinion that Canadians have every reason to feel pleased at the fact that geography has been kind to us in permitting us to nestle in a sheltered nook, while our companion colony of Australia has become one of the threatened outposts of European civilization, and continues:

Still, we must never forget that the British Empire is "one and indivisible"; and that when Australia is threatened we must stand ready to go to her assistance in the time of need. Naturally Australia is the more alert, having been to the danger zone. It is the British Columbia of the Empire; and British diplomacy will probably have some perplexities regarding its attitude. Still there can be no doubt that Australia must be a wholly white or an Asiatic island. Even British diplomacy cannot make the two races and civilizations mingle.

There is a popular belief that no section of the continent of America is likely to reward the prospector to such an extent as Vancouver Island, the greater portion of which is a terra incognita at the present moment; therefore we welcome most heartily the suggestion thrown out by the Canadian Mining Journal that some policy should be devised to aid him to a greater extent than at present. We quote:

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, whose thoughtful articles we are always glad to publish has recently made a practical and helpful suggestion. The railway companies every year grant special rates to sportsmen. Hundreds of townspeople, mostly the well-to-do, leave town during the fishing and hunting seasons. To these folk the railways offer special inducements. Reduced rates are given. Attractive orders, containing information regarding lake and river fishing, or describing the haunts of moose and deer, are widely distributed. This policy is profitable to the railways and to those in search of recreation. But of infinitely greater profit to the country at large would it be were the railways to use similar means to encourage prospectors to explore the virgin fields of all our provinces. If specific geological and topographical data could be obtained from the railway offices, and if the inducements of cheap rates and special trains were held out, there is no doubt that many persons, now unable to afford the outlay, would spend their holidays not in the wanton destruction of animal life, but in searching for valuable minerals—an employment that cultivates mind and body alike. A movement of this kind will meet with the warmest approval and co-operation of all mining men. The Canadian Mining Institute will be able and willing to contribute effective assistance. This appears to us to be one practical method of encouraging the prospector. There are, no doubt, other means just as good. Therefore we shall be glad to receive letters from any of our readers who have given the subject thought.

Blue books are not usually romantic reading, but the romance of the British Empire is contained in the dull-looking columns of figures printed in the statistical abstract for the several British colonies, possessions, and protectorates, just published. These columns of figures tell in a nutshell the wonderful story of British expansion beyond the seas, and they fire the imagination of anyone whose mental outlook is not bounded by the British Isles. The Belfast Whig invites comparison of the United Kingdom, with its area of 121,000 square miles, and its population of 44,000,000 persons, with the following table showing the area and population of only the principal divisions of the Overseas Empire:

Area in square miles. Population.

India 1,087,124 231,855,533
Ceylon 25,332 3,984,985
Australia 2,974,581 4,129,828
New Zealand 104,761 900,918
Natal 35,371 1,151,907
Cape of G'd Hope 276,995 2,487,600
Canada 3,745,574 5,983,687

The growth of the public revenue and expenditure of the greater States of the Empire is shown in the following tables:

Public Revenue.

1892. 1906.
India £56,357,774 £75,626,900
Australia 25,629,277 35,754,889
New Zealand 4,389,251 8,495,062
West Africa 467,089 2,310,401
Canada 7,597,794 16,473,091

Public Expenditure.

1892. 1906.
India £56,878,656 £75,626,900
Australia 26,785,870 34,113,155
New Zealand 4,044,690 7,835,704
West Africa 455,820 2,500,077
Canada 7,565,744 13,821,687

If the revenue and expenditure are increasing, so are the public debts. The following table shows their increase in 1906 as compared with 1892:

Public Debt.

1892. 1906.
India £181,884,779 £248,781,975
Australia 153,740,404 223,657,833
New Zealand 39,192,519 64,179,040
West Africa 50,000 5,531,986
Canada 60,684,919 80,633,212

For afeat of dexterity and nerve it would be difficult to surpass that of the Bosjesman of South Africa, who walks quietly up to a puff adder and deliberately sets his bare foot on its neck. In its struggle to escape and attempts to bite its assailant, the poison gland secretes a large amount of the venom. This is just what the Bosjesman wants. Killing the snake, he eats the body and uses the poison for his arrows.

Arrangements have been made at Columbia college for evening courses during the present season, especially adapted to the needs of technical and professional workers. This includes work in applied mechanics, architecture, electricity, the arts, industrial chemistry, mathematics and surveying and structures. The work began October 23 and continues for twenty-five weeks.

Death of Lady Grey's Sister.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Word was received

in Ottawa yesterday of the death in England of Countess Morley, sister of Her Excellency Countess Grey. Deceased was a visitor to Ottawa last year. The hall to be held at government house next week has been cancelled in consequence.

BRITISH OPINION

The British Colonist, Wednesday, February 12, 1908.
Down—Greenbacks have declined to 60%.

Mr. Sutton, formerly chief engineer of the New World, has placed us under an obligation for copies of the Oregonian to the 5th instant.

Tiger Engine Co., No. 2—At the adjourned monthly meeting of the company last evening Thomas J. Burns was elected foreman, vice James Gilpin, resigned, and Joshua Davis, second assistant foreman, vice Burns.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived from Puget Sound yesterday morning. Business on the sound is dull owing to lack of communication with the interior, the late floods having torn up the roads in every direction.

Frozen to Death.—A telegram from Clinton last evening reports that Caleb Irman, a packer, while going from Clinton to Dog Creek on the 27th ult., had his limbs dreadfully frozen, and died from the effects on Friday last.

Last evening a farmer from the other side fell into the Vieux street sewer near the house of Mr. Bond, receiving serious injury. Mr. Bond, hearing the man's cries for assistance proceeded to the spot and extricated him from his perilous position. The injured man was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Innes and medical assistance sent for.

The United States revenue cutter Lincoln came in from Puget sound yesterday afternoon.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Ulster King of Arms, who is just now a prominent person in public controversy, is (says the Manchester Guardian) one of an interesting hierarchy of heraldic officers. He is the chief officer of arms for Ireland, as the Garter King-at-Arms is for England, and Lyon King of Arms for Scotland. The head of the whole College of Arms is the Earl Marshall, who is of course the Duke of Norfolk. Next after the Earl Marshall come the Kings of Arms, then the Heralds of Arms, and lastly the Pursuivants of Arms. The functions and distinctions of these officers are a rather obscure study. In England there are three Kings of Arms—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy. Of these Norroy is considered the most ancient title. The word was anciently written Norrey, and meant the people living in the North, the jurisdiction of the King extending over the part of the country north of the Trent. Clarenceux rules the South, East and West of England. Ulster King of Arms was for many centuries known as Ireland King of Arms, the name being altered by King Edward VI, who made a quaint boyish entry of the fact in his diary.

London Daily Telegraph.—Thicker steam is rising from the witches' kettle in Morocco, and the question is whether the most dreaded shape of Mahometan fanaticism is not already taking form in the fumes. From Tangier comes the news that Mulay Hafid, who must now be called the real Sultan, has proclaimed a jihad in the mosques of the Marrakesh. From Rabat, where the unhappy Abd al Aziz still clings desperately to the shadow and the name of sovereignty, we are told that the attempted religious crusade has been a fiasco, and that the holy war has not yet been declared at Fez. To these latter reassuring reports it would not be safe to trust, though it is hoped they may prove true. From the first the danger of a jihad, which, in spite of its bloody methods, is also the Moslem equivalent of a religious revival, has been one of the serious contingencies of the situation in Morocco. Let us remember what the situation is. The Moors are a virile and indomitable people. They have never been subdued by the stranger. They are backed by the most formidable mountain fastnesses in the Dark Continent, except those of Abyssinia. The Moors, who have with difficulty broken native government, are infinitely more scornful of foreign and infidel control, and it seems incredible to them that they can ever be subjected to it. Never were more combustible materials heaped up in the Mahomedan world for the purpose of a jihad.

Under the Kings are (for England) the six Heralds—Windsor, Chester, Richmond, Somerset, York and Lancaster—and under them, the lowest in degree, the four Pursuivants, who bear curious medieval names—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon and Portcullis. Heralds and Pursuivants alike assist at all Royal ceremonies, each order following a ritual on these occasions which has been, the same for many centuries. All officers of arms wear the gorgeous tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms, the Pursuivant one of damask silk, the Herald one of satin, the King of Arms one of velvet. The Kings of Arms have also a crown of silver gilt, but they only wear them at coronations. The Scottish Heralds have also each a rod of ebony, which is often supposed to be a rod of office. Its real purpose is merely utilitarian. The Heralds constantly have to read Royal proclamations from the Market Cross in Edinburgh. These proclamations are always printed on huge pieces of paper as long as a poster. As it is difficult to hold out so big a document on a windy day, the Herald winds it round his staff, and slowly unwinds it as he reads. Heralds are often confused with trumpeters. The distinction, as laid down by one authority, is "there never was a trumpeter who made a proclamation, and there never was a Herald who blew a trumpet." The trumpeters merely blow their trumpets to call attention to the Herald.

Garrison Villa, at Hampton, the freehold of which has just been offered for sale, is one of the most famous of riverside historic houses. It was purchased by Garrison about the middle of the eighteenth century, and some extensive alterations were made to both the house and grounds. In the latter a temple of Shakespeare was erected, while a statue to the poet by Roubiliac occupied the entrance. This statue Garrison subsequently bequeathed to the British Museum, where it may now be seen. The house remained in the possession of the Garrison family till 1822, when, on the death of Garrison's widow, it was bought by a Mr. Carr.

The Standard's Special Correspondent in Dublin says:—Interest in the Nationalist party meeting was sensibly diminished by the fact that it clashed with the declaration of the poll in the municipal elections. These results, too, have been unpleasant reading for the party, for the Sinn Feiners have increased their representation in the Dublin Corporation by one, whilst the Unionists have captured four seats. Official Nationalism is obviously doing badly in the Irish capital. The meeting of the National Directory which took place on the preceding day, also filled some interest from the party meeting. The Directory had endorsed Mr. Redmond's action in coming to a "unity agreement" with Mr. O'Brien, and it was a foregone conclusion that the party would do the same. It was true that the spirit of unity did not justify confidence. Two O'Brienite delegates from Cork also presented themselves for admission, but the other members of the Directory carried the dissembling of their love so far as to throw these two downstairs. It may be a coincidence, but this free translation of unity preceded Mr. John Dillon's return to active politics. Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., said the other day at Tipperary that they ought not to put Mr. Dillon out to bring Mr. O'Brien back. Mr. Gwynn may be reassured by Mr. Dillon's return, but it is a measure of the improbability of Mr. O'Brien's return to the Nationalist fold. This improbability will not be lessened by the report of Mr. O'Brien's two henchmen, who can explain that this putting out is a literal fact as well as a free translation of unity. The remaining measure of interest was a letter from Mr. Ginnell regretting his absence through circumstances beyond his control. It is understood that the party is very well satisfied with the prospect of getting at an early stage a Roman Catholic University Bill and a Land Amendment Act Bill, involving the compulsory purchase of grazing land, and that in the meantime Mr. Burrell is to "be given a chance," in view of the confidence felt that no conciliation is to be expected from him now that the "driving" has by arrangement ceased.

"I've got them," she remarked, "two of them."

"Two what?" asked the professor, beginning to be interested.

"Two 'awk's eggs,'" answered the woman, opening the basket as she spoke. "I'm told they're worth a lot of money."

The professor carefully examined the treasures but the scruffiness was not satisfactory. "These are not 'awk's eggs,'" he said, much to his visitor's surprise. "They are 'awk's eggs,'" she insisted.

"My son found them." Suddenly the professor understood.

"The kind of eggs which are so valuable," he said kindly, "are the eggs of a now extinct bird called the ank-a-u-k."

The woman was greatly disappointed and went away wailing vengeance on the person who had told her "It was 'awk's eggs' as was wanted."

"I've got them," she remarked, "two of them."

"Two what?" asked the professor, beginning to be interested.

"Two 'awk's eggs,'" answered the woman, opening the basket as she spoke. "I'm told they're worth a lot of money."

The professor carefully examined the treasures but the scruffiness was not satisfactory. "These are not 'awk's eggs,'" he said, much to his visitor's surprise.

"They are 'awk's eggs,'" she insisted.

"My son found them." Suddenly the professor understood.

"The kind of eggs which are so valuable," he said kindly, "are the eggs of a now extinct bird called the ank-a-u-k."

The woman was greatly disappointed and went away wailing vengeance on the person who had told her "It was 'awk's eggs' as was wanted."

For afeat of dexterity and nerve it would be difficult to surpass that of the Bosjesman of South Africa, who walks quietly up to a puff adder and deliberately sets his bare foot on its neck.

In its struggle to escape and attempts to bite its assailant, the poison gland secretes a large amount of the venom. This is just what the Bosjesman wants. Killing the snake, he eats the body and uses the poison for his arrows.

Arrangements have been made at Columbia college for evening courses during the present season, especially adapted to the needs of technical and professional workers. This includes work in applied mechanics, architecture, electricity, the arts, industrial chemistry, mathematics and surveying and structures. The work began October 23 and continues for twenty-five weeks.

Death of Lady Grey's Sister.

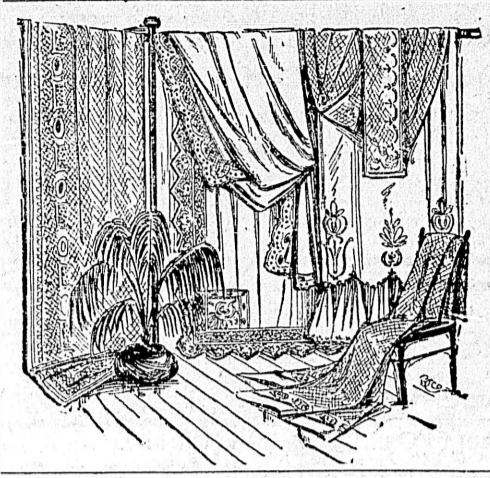
Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Word was received

in Ottawa yesterday of the death in England of Countess Morley, sister of Her Excellency Countess Grey. Deceased was a visitor to Ottawa last year. The hall to be held at government house next week has been cancelled in consequence.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

Your Windows are the Index to Your Home

The bright Spring sunshine will soon show up all the defects of old Curtains. These lovely, new materials are capable of very pleasing and most artistic results for window draperies. If you have a refined home you will appreciate their good style; if economically inclined you will be pleased with their modest prices:



Curtain Muslins

SWISS CURTAIN MUSLINS, spots and fancy designs. Per yard, 20¢ and	40¢
GRENADINE MUSLINS. Per yard	20¢
TASSELED MADRAS, ecru and white, double tassel. Per yard	40¢
TASSELED MADRAS, in ecru and white, single tassels. Per yard	35¢
PLAIN MADRAS, in ecru and white. Prices range from, per yard, 40¢ to	80¢
COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, plain and tasseled. Large variety of beautiful designs. Per yard, ranging from 40¢ to	80¢

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

Henry Young & Co.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Millinery.

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

A Complaint from Spring Ridge.

Sir—I understand that the B. C. Electric Tram Co. are going to extend their Spring Ridge line on for another block along Gladstone avenue. If so I would like to know if the citizens have no rights or privileges left or has all and sole rights to streets been given to the tram company.

Gladstone avenue, from Fernwood to Stanley is so narrow that if the tram is extended it will cut it in pieces, preventing vehicular traffic along the avenue. It originally being only a narrow street and being filled in and built up is only twenty-two feet wide on top of bank and for the tram to take possession of that space deprives us of its use. And for what purpose?

Again there is the meat market on this street if the tram is built along here there will not be room between the cars to walk and the sidewalk for the citizens to sit on the steps so I would like to know what we are to do or whether we have any rights left.

44 Gladstone Avenue.

Defends Christian Science.

In a press telegram from Ottawa published in your issue of the 7th inst., a medical man is quoted as making the statement that Christian Science is largely responsible for the dissemination of contagious diseases. While, of course, I quite understand that your paper is not responsible for originating this mischievous assertion, yet since it is a very serious charge against Christian Scientists and has had widespread circulation through the press, I venture to ask on their behalf that you will give to this letter publication as an offset to the false idea the public may have gained of Christian Science from reading this report.

Far from being responsible for the spreading of disease, in the means of reducing the patients' fear of disease and heals disease, in whatever form, contagious or otherwise, one has only to think of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of people of every station in life and comprising of all nationalities in this method of treating

The Quality Store for Teas and Coffee

Fell's Best Ceylon Tea, per lb. 50c
Good Ceylon Tea, per lb. 40c and 35c
Ceylon Tea, in 5 lb. boxes \$1.75

Try Our Quaker Coffee, 50c Per Pound

We Carry a Selected Stock of Other Blends

FELL & COMPANY, LIMITED

QUALITY GROCERS.

631 FORT STREET.

TO RENT Modern Bungalow, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.

\$500.00 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy modern Bungalow, convenient to Oak Bay Avenue car line.

\$600.00 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy 6 roomed house and large lot convenient to the Park and Dallas Road.

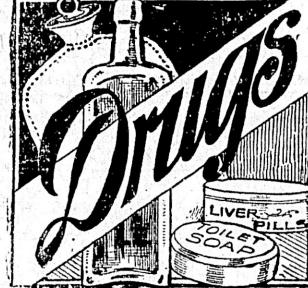
BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Malt and Hypophosphites

COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL.

This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate, or to anyone needing a tonic.



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Marine Hardware

Anchors and Chains, Manila Rope

Galvanized and Brass

Goods

Yacht Paints, Copper Paints

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

Ship Chandlers—1206 Wharf St.

If it's a High Grade Shoe You Want

See our complete stock—of all sizes—in various patterns—in

The "Nettleton"

Nothing more exclusive designed
Nothing finer made



MONTHLY HIRING

Man Who Disobeys Orders And Quits Forfeits Wages Earned That Month

Judge Lampman yesterday dismissed the action brought by Joseph Harper against the Vancouver Portland Cement company of Tod Inlet. The plaintiff is a cement burner working for \$90 a month. He worked six days in January and claims he was wrongfully dismissed. He claimed \$18 for wages earned and \$90 damages for wrongful dismissal without notice.

The defendant company introduced evidence to show he had refused to help the day shift as it was his duty to do when called upon, and that he had quit work without notice to the company, refusing an offer to finish the month at different work at the same rate of pay. On that showing his honor held he had disobeyed a lawful order, had forfeited the six days' work and was not entitled to any damages.

New Lingerie Specials—Lace-trimmed Corset Covers 25c, Ladies' Cotton Drawers 25c, Nightgowns and Under-skirts 50c, Embroidered Dressing Sacques \$1.00, Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates Street.

The new bow cards for Valentine's day, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Comic Valentines, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Engagement rings are unknown in Japan, the accepted lover presenting his sweetheart instead with a beautiful silk sash.

All the latest novelties in Valentines, 5c to \$1.00, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Gets Permit for Dwelling
G. S. Brown yesterday took out a permit for a dwelling to be erected on Harbinger street, to cost \$1,900.

Parks Board Meets Today

This afternoon the first meeting of the year of the new parks board will be held at 4 o'clock in the committee room at the city hall.

Ivernia Arrives on Friday

E. E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, has been advised by the Gunnard line that the steamer Ivernia from Liverpool, is due at Boston on Friday with 513 passengers.

Accepts the Call

The call extended to him by Emmanuel Baptist church of this city has been accepted by Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., who will take up his work here at an early date.

Joseph Martin Will Speak

This evening a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Asiatic Exclusion league in the A. O. U. W. hall. Joseph Martin, K. C., will speak upon the subject of the exclusion of the Japanese and invitations have been extended to Premier McBride, J. A. Macdonald, K. C., and J. H. Haworth.

Resumes Newspaper Work

H. M. Walker, former editor of the Edengraph, that was published at Enderby, has returned to that place and will again undertake newspaper work there. For many years he was associated with R. T. Lowry on the New Denver Ledger, and while there edited a monthly magazine called Moments.

Will Meet Tonight

The members of L'alliance Francalise will meet as usual tonight at the Alexandra club rooms at 8:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Madame F. de Kerpezdon, assisted by Mr. Karl Loewenberg, and other members, will present the well-known French comedy, entitled "Tel ou non, tel na."

Paderewski Concert

The box office for the Paderewski recital on Friday evening will be opened at 10 a. m. this morning. Those wishing to attend the recital are advised to secure their seats promptly as a big demand is anticipated. No orders will be received by telephone nor will reservations be made unless application is accompanied by cash.

Metropolitan League.

The Metropolitan Epworth League room was crowded Monday evening to listen to the programme presented by the literary department on Monday evening. Miss Scowcroft rendered a solo in excellent voice. Mr. Brace's lecture on his trip from Washington, D. C., to Salt Lake was heartily applauded. Next Monday the friends of the league are invited to the league social.

Oddfellows to Entertain

On St. Valentine's night, Friday, February 14 inst., the Oddfellows of the city will give a pleasant entertainment, one of the best of its kind ever given by the order in this city. An orchestra has been engaged, and the refreshments will be provided by the Sisters of Rebecca. An extensive scheme of decorations will be carried out and nothing has been left undone to make the affair an unqualified success. Tickets can be secured from any member of the committee or from an Oddfellow.

Teachers' Institute Meets

The regular quarterly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and an exceptionally fine programme will be provided. A lecture on "Wild Flowers of British Columbia" will be delivered by Mr. Wallace, of the Natural History club, and Miss Mills, the drawing supervisor of Victoria, will speak on the "Old Masters" in painting. Miss Lawson will also give one of her popular readings. The teachers wish it understood that these meetings are open to the public and all desiring to attend are welcome.

Mid-Week Services at Harmony Hall

This evening, and also tomorrow and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, gospel services will be held in Harmony hall, View street, at which addresses will be given by William I. Moore, of Swardmore, Saskatchewan. Many of those who heard Mr. Moore speak at the gatherings at the hall last Sunday have expressed their intention of attending these mid-week meetings, his personality and earnest speaking being impressive and helpful, and it is hoped that a large number of the general public will put in an appearance. Mr. Moore has come west on a religious work, chiefly to visit the scattered members of the Society of Friends, but such services as are being held in the evening are entirely undenominational and adapted to both young and old, whether belonging to any denomination or none. The admission is free, and no collection is made.

HOLD FINAL DANCE

Egeria Dance Club Has Pleasant Time
—Address for Naval Men

On Monday evening the final dance of the Dance club of H. M. S. Egeria was held at the naval yard and proved a great success. The dance was given by the ladies and the attendance at the function was exceptionally large. During the evening an address was presented to the naval men by Mrs. Beaney, expressing thanks to the members of the Egeria's crew and extending good wishes for the future with a safe journey home to the Old Country. Lieut. Hodgson, secretary of the Dance club, made a suitable reply. During the evening a competition waltz was held, the first prize being won by Miss Ethridge and Mr. Leccore, the former receiving a silk garment and the latter a silver mounted pipe. The second prize was won by Miss Hynd and Lieut. Hodgson, the prizes of suspicious characters have been made, the parties arrested being driven from the day.

Judge Lampman yesterday dismissed the action brought by Joseph Harper against the Vancouver Portland Cement company of Tod Inlet. The plaintiff is a cement burner working for \$90 a month. He worked six days in January and claims he was wrongfully dismissed. He claimed \$18 for wages earned and \$90 damages for wrongful dismissal without notice.

The defendant company introduced evidence to show he had refused to help the day shift as it was his duty to do when called upon, and that he had quit work without notice to the company, refusing an offer to finish the month at different work at the same rate of pay. On that showing his honor held he had disobeyed a lawful order, had forfeited the six days' work and was not entitled to any damages.

New blouses just in at the Beehive, Douglas street. These cannot be beaten for excellence of style and material. All in latest designs. See their white wear, it has opened up well. Ladies' pure cashmere hose, 3 pairs \$1.00. These will please you; best English make.

Odd Fellows' Ball, St. Valentine's day, 14th, A. O. U. W. hall. Good music.

Amherst school shoes have double tips.

Japanese Lily and Iris bulbs for sale at Japanese Store, 1404 Government Street, corner of Johnson St.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PHONE B 1035, ROOM 18, PROMIS BLOCK, 46A GOVT ST.

A. M. JONES

Agent Smith Premier Typewriters.

Local Bank Clearings.

Local bank clearings for the week ended yesterday totalled \$1,013,581.

Officers Leave For Home

Major Muspratt Williams and Capt. Reed, of the Work Point garrison, two of the officers who remained there when the Canadian government took over the defence works of Esquimalt, will leave shortly for England, following Lieut. Wright R. E., who has already started for the old country. Canadian officers are being sent to take their places. Lieut. Eaton of the army service corps has already arrived to take the place of Capt. Reed of the service corps.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken gave a most successful tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Roy Troup, at the Empress yesterday afternoon. The table decorations were daintily and artistically done in pink carnations with maidenhair ferns and pink tulips; cut glass candelabra, with pink shades. Mrs. Roy Troup and Mrs. J. D. Helmcken gave several songs most acceptably to the great delight of the guests, being well accompanied by Mrs. W. R. Higgins with her accomplished skill. Miss Vyvian Bolton played several piano selections very beautifully. The tea took place in the palm room of the hotel, the service being all that could be desired.

Among the guests were Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the house; Premier and Mrs. McBride, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowes, Hon. Dr. Young, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, the Misses McTavish, the Misses Helmcken, Mrs. and Miss Bullen, Douglas Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Roy Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLean, Bishop and Miss Criddle, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

Try Some of Our Choice English Chocolates

A POT OF FINE TEA,
A CUP OF COFFEE,
A CUP OF COCOA AND WHIPPED CREAM,
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S CONFECTIONERY

Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care.
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES
In Endless Variety.

B.C. DRUG STORE
541 Johnson Street. Phone 356
J. TEAGUE.

Shade Trees

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Chestnut, Lindens, Elms,
Maples, Laburnums, &c.

JAY & CO.

13 Broad Street Phone 1024

P. & B.

Building Paper

Water and Damp Proof

Specified by Architects as Standard of Excellence.
For sale by all hardware dealers.

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.

Agent

WINTER STOVES — Select your from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges are unequalled for quality and durability. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents for Victoria.

Dr. H. B. F. Criston, of Paris, the celebrated court doctor of Europe, on Beauty Culture has all his toilet preparations, including Gray Hair Elixir that will return gray hair to its natural color, a positive cure for dandruff, giving it a lustre like silk, contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pusts, sallow skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair bulbs and destroys superfluous hair. Dermathol, removes pimples, black heads, oily skin. Obesithal, a positive external cure for obesity, represented by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cormorant street. Mail orders given special attention.

Ladies' Corsets—Perfect fitting Corsets in all sizes, well made, of grey cantil, special price 50c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 88 Yates Street.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
When Buying Silverware

do you think more about price or quality?

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SPoons, FORKS, Etc.

cost more than some, but are of a quality that lasts generations.

In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant

Spoon Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

38

Germany employs some hundreds of women in its secret service. Several of them draw salaries of £2,000 a year.

4

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE

From October to May colds are the most frequent cause of headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause.

E. W. Grove on box 26c.

dis

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PHOTO 77

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

RECHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,

Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

PHONE 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHOTO 77

Advertise In THE COLONIST

PO. BOX 363.

SPRAY YOUR TREES

Myer's Spraying Pumps
Myer's Hand Pumps
Myer's Barrel Pump
Also Spraying Mixture

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

Clocks—New Arrivals

Our new shipment of Clocks will enable us to present really unmatched values; Gilt Bedroom Clocks from \$2.50; Dining-room Clocks in marble, black enamel, etc., from \$6.00; good Kitchen Clocks in oak from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

All the Newest Novelties in Jewelry

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St. Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

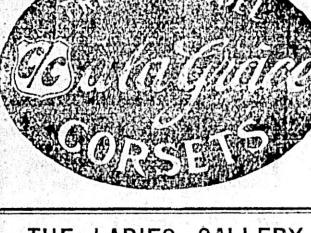
Artistic Electroliers

Largest display of beautiful goods outside of Toronto. English hampered Brass, Leaded Art Glass etc.

DOME LIGHTS FOR DINING-ROOM OR DEN

Charming classical designs for drawing room and corridor. Plain electric table lamps, etc. Prices always reasonable.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.



THE LADIES GALLERY

The ladies' gallery, for which one ballots, and the Speaker's gallery, to which one is invited by the Speaker's wife, were not in those days the fashionable places of resort they have since become. Only a few ultrapolitical ladies frequented them. In the Speaker's gallery, Mrs. Gladstone, picturesquely and dignified, always occupied a reserved seat, from which she was seldom absent. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, a tall, handsome woman, whose flashing eyes and raven locks had gained for her among her friends the name of "Britannia," and whose son married Miss Livingston, of New York, was also an habitual and literally seemed to live there. Later, Mrs. Chamberlain joined the group. But the gay butterflies of society thought it too serious a place for them.

Now, however, this has quite changed. The present generation are full of the desire of being, or appearing to be serious. For an interesting debate, or to hear a popular politician they will make strenuous efforts to get into the Speaker's gallery. On such an occasion, many of the youngest and prettiest women in London can be found there. Hidden in eastern fashion from masculine slight, fifty or more will sometimes crowd into the small, dark cage to which the ungalant British legislators have relegated them. The ladies in the first row, in a cramped attitude, with their knees against the grille, their necks craned forward, and their ears painfully on the alert, if they wish to hear anything, are supposed to enjoy a great privilege.

Those in the second row, by the courtesy of the first, may get a peep at the gods below. The rest have to fall back on their imagination or retire to a small room in the rear, where they can whisper and have tea. Some take the opportunity to polish off their correspondence, hoping, perhaps, that these letters, written on House of Commons paper, may convey a political favor to the unpolitical recipients. Silence is supposed to be de rigueur, but the thread of many an interesting speech has been lost in the buzz of stage whispers and the coming and going of restless ones. "Is that Mr. —?" explains a pretty blonde to her neighbor. "Do lend me

your glasses. Yes, it is he. I wonder if he would dine with me tonight." ("Sh!" comes from a relative of the man who is speaking.) "We are thirteen—so tiresome. I think I must send him a note by the usher." ("Sh!") "I can get the answer at once—so convenient." ("Sh! Sh!") "Who is that odious woman hushing me? Darling, keep my chair; I will return in a moment, and amid a jingling of beads and chains and a frou-frou of silk petticoats, the fair one flies to scribble her note. Meanwhile the front row settles down once more to the speech to which they are listening. "What an immoral argument! Just like a Radical's impudent to say such things!" exclaims in no dulcet tones a Conservative peeress, who would be better occupied waking up her lord in the Upper House than crowding out the wife of some member of parliament in the lower.

"Be careful!" says her neighbor; "his wife is next to you."

These are specimens of the remarks one sometimes hears.—"The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," in the February Century.

LATEST FRENCH STYLES

Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion expert, who has recently returned to this country from Paris, writes in February Woman's Home Companion: "Striped materials continue right on being fashionable, and the woman who needs a gown and one which she can wear for a long time to come need have no hesitancy in selecting a striped silk or striped voile for her gown.

"In planning an evening gown there are one or two things which it is wise that she bear in mind. The first is, short waist effects are the vogue. Now, if she can have but one evening gown, it is better to select something that is not too extreme. Let us take it for granted that she doesn't care for an empire gown such as fashionable women are wearing in Paris and New York today. On the other hand, she doesn't wish to spend her money for a new evening dress and not have it reflect the new fashion tendencies.

"In this case let her try the high empire girdle, which will give her gown the fashionable short-waisted look.

"Skirts are long and extremely close fitting over the hips. The trimming is all toward the foot. Even such filmy materials as tulle and chiffon cloth are often made up with a band of velvet at the bottom. Entre deux of filet net strikingly embroidered in coarse silk flosses are the fashion as skirt trimmings, and when they are used in this way a touch of the same embroidery is introduced in the blouse.

"Velvets are very fashionable, and the skirts of many of the latest evening gowns show very lovely changing effects. For example, a skirt of pale blue silk or satin foundation, but just to give it an unusual little touch there will be another chiffon between the outer one and the silk foundation, and this will not be of blue."

Plumes Much in Favor

Feathers have gone up enormously in price this season, and yet feathers one must have. Some hats are nothing but small puffs of velvet or silk about which is laid a huge feather ornament that enlarges the circumference of the head a good bit, though the actual hat part is almost unnoticed. This is black velvet with a plume that is a mass of brown algeettes and little twisted fringe-like feathers, such as the season affects. Feathers tied into knots, twisted into spirals, flecked with bright bits of other feathers, bunched into flower-like forms, or coiled, like a fringed-out ribbon into a rosette.

Magistrate—Pat Murphy, the constable says you were fighting. What have you to say for yourself?

Pat Murphy—Well, your Worship, Ol had a clean white shirt on, an' I was so mighty proud av it that Ol got up a bit av a row wid a man so as Ol could take me coat an' wescot off and show it. Tilt Blits.

KENDALL
Right to wear
everywhere
with collar
goes. Graceful
wings—a sensi-
ble style. Double
stand wear, 24
in. at back, 24
in. front.

**MADE IN
QUARTER SIZES**
Same style in Elk Brand's
MAKERS
BERLIN

DEMAND THE BRAND

Advertise in THE COLONIST

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

There is in a late issue of the Ottawa Citizen an article purporting to be written by an English woman which contains a great deal of very good sense. This woman was the mother of five children, three of whom were old enough to work. The father found it difficult to get employment, and many hardships had to be endured before these English people had learned to accommodate themselves to the new condition amidst which they found themselves in their native home.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.

The idea that people who come to Canada without a shilling can make their way is one which this woman deprecates. The penniless emigrant will, if he is made of the right material, succeed in the end, but it will be at the cost of such suffering as no man has a right needlessly to submit to.</

Costly Suits

The purchase of a Suit of Clothes represents an investment that demands the most careful consideration of money spent. We have justly earned a continental reputation for selling stylish and well fitting suits and overcoats of all kinds. Conditions have created the opportunity to obtain all our English and Scotch tweeds at reductions which means from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. off regular price.

To all we extend the fullest invitation to come and inspect our suits and to make comparison. No obligations to buy.

Beginning Monday this sale will continue For One Week Only.

All \$30 Hand Tailored Suits.....\$20.00 All \$20 Hand Tailored Suits.....\$13.75

The Exclusive Style Store

Finch & Finch

HATTERS
107
Government Street

The Sporting World

MANY CLAIMANTS FOR PUG CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fighters From Coast to Coast Claims a Title Based on Weight Question

It is questionable if ever in the history of pugilism there has been so much controversy about the titles of the various classes as there is at present and so many claimants for the championships. Almost every boxer from Maine to California claims some sort of title, and most of these are based on question and疑. It has reached the point where the fighters now base their rights to titles on their ability to make a stipulated weight, and it has been solemnly asserted that certain men were not champions because they were unable to weigh in at a stipulated figure-at-the-ringside.

For example, Jeffries, when he announced his retirement as a heavyweight champion of the world, said that he would give the title to Marvin Hart. With half a dozen other young heavies in the running, this was an absurdity and was not taken seriously by boxing enthusiasts. But Hart thought it was a good thing for him and tried to pose as the champion. Tommy Burns, however, thought he had as much claim to the title as anyone else, and suggested that a match would settle the question of superiority. The match was made and was fought at Los Angeles February 23, 1906. Burns won all the way and got the decision on points at the end of the twentieth round.

Still Burns was not the champion, but he asked those who thought he had better claim to the forward and fight him. Jack O'Brien, having beaten Fitzsimmons, former holder of the title rushed to the front. O'Brien had a six-round victory over Burns to his credit and also a twenty-round draw, and he made another match. This took place May 8, 1907, in Los Angeles and Burns decisively, chasing O'Brien all over the ring, giving him no chance to maneuver. It is on record that O'Brien thought he had Burns' promise to "lie down" in the last fight, and that the champion double-crossed Confessor Jack and beat him.

As O'Brien had beaten Al Kaufman, who in turn had beaten Sam Berger and who later disposed of Mike Schreck, Burns came to the conclusion that he had done enough to lay claim to the American title and did so. Then he clinched the Australian title by putting Bill Squires away in a round, and made himself champion of the world by defeating Gunner Moir in London December 2 in ten rounds.

It is true that Burns has not beaten Jack Johnson, who by many is regarded as the best heavyweight in the world next to Jeffries, but the champion is on record with a promise to meet the black man as soon as he returns to America, and that is as far as he can be asked to go at present. Judged by precedent, Burns' failure to meet Johnson does not affect the validity of his claim.

The middleweight class has been complicated by questions of weight, and by the claims of Bob Fitzsimmons. Fitz won the title from Jack Dempsey, America's greatest middleweight, in New Orleans January 14, 1891. The stipulated weight was 154 pounds, ringside, and Fitzsimmons surprised all hands by scaling 147½ pounds. Dempsey was outclassed in all particulars.

From the time he beat Dempsey until the present a period of sixteen years, Fitzsimmons has not engaged in a middleweight contest, and made no attempt to defend the title he won from Dempsey. After Fitz lost the heavyweight title to Jeffries, in 1899, or eight years from the time he beat Dempsey for the middleweight championship, he announced that he still held the title, and that he was ready to defend it against all comers. But no one paid any attention to him. He had forfeited his claim to the middleweight championship, and it was securely held by Tommy Ryan, a young fellow who showed remarkable class.

At the time Fitzsimmons announced his retirement as middleweight champion, Ryan had claim to the title and fought splendidly and consistently. He beat almost every middleweight of class in the country, and a few years ago had practically exhausted the crop. But in the last few years a new cluster of formidable 158-pounders have come to the front, and unless Ryan bests himself he will lose the title the same way that Fitz lost it—through neglect.

The contestants for the title have narrowed down to a quartette of dangerous men: Hugo Kelly, of Chicago; William Papke, the Illinois thunderbolt; Stanley Ketchell, the Montana Wall-opper; and Sam Langford, the negro; Langford being the best of all, are now in line for honors. If Ryan remains in retirement until these men have settled the question of supremacy he will be compelled to fight the best of the lot or give up the title. It looks as if Ryan intended to let the title go by default, although he is quoted as saying that he objects to the claim of the youngsters that they are in the hunt for the laurels.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

In no pugilistic class has there been so much controversy as in the lightweight or 133-pound division. Ever since Jack McAuliffe retired in 1891 and George Lavigne claimed and successfully defended the title, there has been a tumult of dispute and contention as to the holder of the title, how it was won, and the qualifications of the man who held it. As a plain matter of fact, Young Griffon won the title fairly and squarely from Jack McAuliffe at Coney Island August 27, 1891. The previous eleven contests have been McAuliffe to a standstill, and at the close of ten rounds, to which the bout was limited, Griffon had won by a city block.

For some reason, however, the referee decided that McAuliffe had won, and so his title was safe, but the decision was a great injustice to Griffon. No sooner had Griffon drifted away than the sturdy Lavigne hove in sight, and after looking over the Saginaw Kid McAuliffe decided not to risk another battle and formally announced his retirement from the ring.

Lavigne was invincible until 1899, when a rather liberal use of exhilarating liquids reduced his vigor to such an extent that he lost his championship to Frank Erne of Buffalo, a clever boxer, but light hitter.

Erne held on to the title for three years, when, against his own judgment, he was induced to make a match with Joe Gans, who had loomed up as one of the strongest men in the 133-pound weight division. The contest took place at Fort Erie, across the river from Erne's home at Buffalo, and was the shortest championship fight on record. With the first blow struck by Gans in the opening round he reached Erne's jaw and put him down and out. The weight was 133 pounds at 7 p.m., while light was 136 pounds at 8 p.m., which shows what a difference there is in the fact that the negro once failed to make a present of the title to George Memrie, and later switched to Packey McFarland. Gans is the greatest man of his weight in the ring, and has twice knocked out the present welter champion Mike Twin Sullivan.

The featherweight class, of which Abe Attell is now the recognized king, has developed a great deal of strife similar to that of the lightweight division. George McCarthy was the first featherweight champion, and it was from him in 1891 that George Dixon won the title, beating McCarthy in twenty-two rounds at Troy. "Little Chocolate" held on to the title for nine years, finally succumbing to the rushing McGovern at the Broadway Athletic Club in eight rounds January 9, 1906. The battle was fought 118 pounds ringside, which, of course, was not in accordance with the alleged 122 pounds ringside, but no one ever questioned McGovern's right to the title of featherweight champion.

Terry held the honors for less than a year, for November 28, 1901, he met his Waterloo at the hands of Young Corbett, who put the champion away in two rounds at Hartford. The weight was 122 pounds at 10 a.m., the men entering the ring at 3 p.m. This was also a violation of the 122 pounds ringside, but Terry was too heavy for the feathers and he also got into the lightweight division.

In this controversy Abe Attell, who has been battling ringside with regularity, claimed the title in 1904 and has since defended it with great success. There is a blot on Attell's record, and that is a five-round knockout in the future of the rowdyism complained of by Mr. Tait.

Some of the members of the local union were desirous of severing all athletic relations with Nanaimo, but this was considered too extreme a step to take, meaning as it would the death of the British Columbia Rugby Union, which the Vancouver union has done so much to foster. Captain Clarence Marpole was of the opinion that Nanaimo should be given another chance, deeming that a censure from the British Columbia union would be sufficient to cover the case. Of course if there should be another affair of the kind, he admitted that then some more drastic action might be taken. His views prevailed, as a resolution was carried passing the complaint of Mr. Tait along to the British Columbia union, with the endorsement of the Vancouver union.

UNION WILL BE ASKED TO INVESTIGATE CAUSES

Circumstances Between Vancouver and Nanaimo to Be Investigated

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—The British Columbia Rugby Union will be asked to investigate the circumstances attending the rugby game between Vancouver and Nanaimo in the latter city on February 1. The Vancouver union took the matter up at a special meeting held last evening, and decided to put it up to the provincial union executive. J. S. Tait, who was referee in the game, and who complained to the local union of the treatment accorded him both by the Nanaimo players and spectators, was asked to present his complaint to the British Columbia union, which he will do today.

A wire was dispatched to Nanaimo inquiring whether a team would be sent here for the scheduled game next Saturday. If the Miners come, the league fixture will take place, though judging from the remarks passed at last night's meeting the locals are not particularly desirous of playing Nanaimo again until some definite guarantee can be secured from the latter club that there will be no repetition in the future of the rowdyism complained of by Mr. Tait.

Some of the members of the local union were desirous of severing all athletic relations with Nanaimo, but this was considered too extreme a step to take, meaning as it would the death of the British Columbia Rugby Union, which the Vancouver union has done so much to foster. Captain Clarence Marpole was of the opinion that Nanaimo should be given another chance, deeming that a censure from the British Columbia union would be sufficient to cover the case. Of course if there should be another affair of the kind, he admitted that then some more drastic action might be taken. His views prevailed, as a resolution was carried passing the complaint of Mr. Tait along to the British Columbia union, with the endorsement of the Vancouver union.

Yacht Club Meeting

The Victoria Yacht club will hold a meeting on the evening of February 13 and all those interested in yacht- ing are requested to attend. The object of the meeting is to amalgamate interests and every one is invited to attend whether boat owners or not. The date of the meeting was formerly announced as the 14th, but as this is the date of the Paderewski concert, the date has been changed to the 13th.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907.

The independent telephone system in Niagara district, now a year old, has 200 subscribers. Wentworth county spent \$2,666 on good roads in 1907

On the Waterfront

SATSUMA MARU A TOTAL LOSS

Japanese Schooner Wrecked Near Yakutat On Southeastern Alaskan Coast

NEWS COMES FROM JUNEAU

A Private Telegram Reached Victoria Yesterday Telling Of Disaster

News was received in the city yesterday morning of the wreck of the Japanese schooner Satsuma Maru, near Yakutat on the southeastern Alaskan coast.

Advices of the disaster were received in a private despatch from Juneau, whither news of the loss had been carried by one of the small coasting steamers plying from the westward to the new Alaskan capital.

The Satsuma Maru drove ashore on the rocks near Yakutat, according to the brief despatch received here. No information was given with regard to the crew.

She is a new three-masted Japanese schooner reported to be owned by E. J. King, the well known owner of sealing schooners at Hakodate, and was on her way from Killisnoo, Alaska, where she loaded a cargo of salt salmon for Japan.

The Satsuma Maru arrived at Ketchikan last autumn from Japan on her maiden voyage and her master endeavored to buy a cargo for the vessel. Some excitement was occasioned by reports from Ketchikan following the arrival of the Japanese schooner that her crew were engaged in chartering the Alaskan coast, etc.

The schooner, though, came peacefully to buy salt salmon, considered a delicacy in Japan, and after loading started about two months ago for Japan.

NAVAL OFFICERS SAY THE FLEET IS COMING

Expect Armored Cruisers Will Come in May Despite Denials Of Admiralty

New Vessel For Hudson's Bay Company Will Be Sled Into Water Of Arm At 10 O'clock

The new river steamer, which, it is stated will be named the "Cassiar," built by Alex. Watson, for the Hudson Bay company to replace the steamer Mount Royal lost last August in the Skeena river at Kitselas canyon, will be launched this morning at 10 o'clock at the ways of the builder, at the foot of Garibaldi road, from where the hull will be towed to the Hudson's Bay wharf, where the engines, built by the Polson Iron Works, of Toronto are to be installed. The steamer will be christened by Mrs. S. B. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, who has superintended the construction of the new river steamer. The Cassiar is 138 feet long, and 30 feet beam, and will have accommodation for forty first class passengers.

Alex. Watson, after the launching of this vessel will start work on a steamer for service on the Skeena river for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Capt. Johnson is leaving the employ of the Hudson's Bay company to take charge of this vessel.

HILSTON SPEAKS OVERDUE DOVENBY

Delayed Vessel Reinsured At Ten Per Cent Is Seen In Atlantic By Coal Ship

The coal laden ship Hilston, Capt. Corrance, was towed into Esquimalt harbor early yesterday morning, and after daylight was moored to the coal wharf, where H. M. S. Egeria has been lying for some time, the survey steamer being moved to the naval yard wharf. Capt. Corrance, of the Hilston, reports having spoken the overdue British bark Dovenby, 171 days out from Cardiff for Valparaiso, and reinsurance at 10 per cent. The Dovenby was in the Atlantic, near the Equator when sighted by the Hilston about the beginning of October. The British ship Winford, with cargo for San Francisco, was also sighted in the Atlantic.

After leaving Cardiff the Hilston had light winds to the line, which was reached in 42 days, and as a coincidence the vessel reached Cape Horn in the same time. Strong southeast trades were experienced until nearing the River Plate, of which strong gales were encountered. Fine weather was had when rounding Cape Horn, and the Hilston made a quick run up the South Pacific, reaching the line in 30 days. For twenty days afterward she had northerly winds. After she lost the northeast trades squally adverse weather was had until 40 north, from where good average Pacific weather continued.

The Hilston has 500 tons of steam coal and 2,300 tons of patent fuel, which is being discharged by McCabe & Hamilton, under the superintendence of Capt. Groves, the local manager of the Puget Sound Stevedoring Company.

Capt. Corrance was last in Victoria about nine years ago, when Miss Hiscocks, of this city, became Mrs. Corrance, and since then she has accompanied her husband on his voyages, mostly trading between the British Isles and the west coast of South America, carrying coal to Chilean ports and nitrate homeward. Mrs. Corrance and two children are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hiscocks, and Mrs. Corrance is renewing her many friends and acquaintances in Victoria.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind northwest, 40 miles an hour.
Port Crescent, 8 a.m.—Passed in, an iron bark at 7:30 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind northwest, 24 miles an hour. In a three-masted barkentine at 9:30, made no signals.

(By Wireless)
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, wind west, 50 miles; barometer, 29.80; temperature 42 degrees.

Estevan, 9 a.m.—Clear; wind west; rough seas.

Pachena, 9 a.m.—Cloudy; wind west.

Tatoosh, 2 p.m.—Clear; wind northwest, 40 miles an hour; barometer 29.92; temperature 45.

Pachena, 2 p.m.—Fine, clear; wind west. Four-masted steamer passed in at noon, probably the Minnesota. Two-masted schooner passed at noon. Teus passed out at 1 p.m.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind west, 40 miles an hour. Barometer 30, temperature 45. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Fine, clear; strong northeast wind. No shipping.

(By Government Wire)
Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Calm, clear and smooth. Strong westerly wind off shore and rough. Bar. 29.80.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Northwest wind, clear, sea smooth.

Carmanah, 1 p.m.—A light northwest wind, strong offshore, clear, sea moderate. Minnesota bound in. Bar. 29.90.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—Northwest wind, clear, sea making; steamer passed in, 12 a.m.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Northwest wind, clear, sea moderate. Bar. 30.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Northwest wind, weather clear, sea moderate.

ALASKA S.S. COMPANY WILL CUT THE RATES

Steamer Rosalie Will Replace Chippewa—Fare Fifty Cents to Seattle

The Alaska Steamship company, which has been giving a service between Victoria and Seattle daily, except Thursday, for some time past, with the steamer Chippewa, has decided to withdraw that steamer about the end of the present week and substitute the old steamer Rosalie. The fare will be reduced from \$2, the rate prevailing at present on both the Chippewa and the Princess Royal of the C. P. R. Victoria-Seattle service, to 50 cents. The service given by the Rosalie will be arranged in keeping with the capabilities of the steamer, which will arrive at 3 p.m. instead of 1:30 p.m., according to the present schedule, and will leave here for Seattle at 8 p.m.

A dispatch to The Colonist from Port Townsend says: President Joshua Green of the Puget Sound Navigation company announced here today that the steamship Chippewa, on the Seattle-Victoria route, will be withdrawn after Wednesday, to be supplanted by the steamer Rosalie, which will establish a 50-cent straight fare between all ports on the route, including Port Townsend. The Chippewa is to be laid up until business improves. To replace the Rosalie on the Seattle-Port Angeles and Port Townsend route, the steamer Whatcom will be utilized, alternating with the steamer Bellingham, but running down the straits only as far as Port Angeles, daily, except Monday.

The C. P. R. so far is unwilling to meet the cut made by the Alaska Steamship company. George L. Courtney, local agent of the C. P. R. Railway, said yesterday: "We do not intend to take any notice of the change made by the Alaska Steamship company. We are running our business on a commercial basis, and offer the traveling public the best service that is to be had between Victoria and Seattle."

It is some years since the steamer Rosalie was seen at this port. When last in the Victoria-Seattle service the Rosalie was engaged in a rate war with the steamer Victorian, then operated by Dodwell & Co. The two steamers left port at the same time and the agents of both vessels battled for the passenger trade, rates being cut bit by bit until finally the fares had reached the sum of 25 cents for the trip between Victoria and Seattle.

The Rosalie has been on the Victoria-Seattle route at different times. She made her first appearance in 1894. She was built the year previous at Alameda, Cal. She is 130 feet, 27 feet beam and 10 feet in depth of hold, and ran to Alaska for a season, afterward being placed on the Victoria run, with Capt. C. W. Ames, now a Puget Sound pilot, in command. The owning company, headed by Capt. D. B. Jackson, also operated the old steamer George E. Starr and Idaho.

CRUISER SHOULD BE
BUILT IN CANADA

Shipping Men Criticise Government Course in Giving Contract to British Yard

The decision reported to have been reached by the Ottawa government to have the new fishery protection cruiser for service in British Columbia waters built at a British shipyard has been received most unfavorably by the shipping people of this port. It is generally considered that the Dominion government should confine the bids invited for such a steamer to Canadian shipbuilders and have the vessel constructed at a Canadian shipyard. A decision to build the fishery protection cruiser in England on the ground that a much cheaper job can be secured at the British yards comes in for severe criticism, it being pointed out that conditions differ entirely at the British and Canadian shipyards. Moreover, it is pointed out that the government, when awarding a contract to a local shipbuilder insists upon the signing of a wage schedule, such as rules in the district where the work is to be done, while the British shipbuilder is under no similar condition. Moreover the government is able to bring in the same material as a completed work free of duty on which as raw material the Canadian shipbuilder must pay duty. Then again, it is pointed out, that wherever possible the public money is to be expended, whether for the construction of shipping or other public works, the Canadian business enterprise should be those first called upon to carry out the work.

Object of Speech.

The real point of Mr. Emmerson's speech is to prepare the public for the purchase of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Indeed it is a fair surprise that it was Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

The statesmanship of Sir Charles Tupper, the man who made it possible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

Mr. Pugsley's interest in this project which made it impossible to become Minister of Railways and led to Mr. Graham's appointment. The design is to have the Intercolonial assume all the bonds of the New Brunswick Central Railway by the Dominion Government, a project in which it is said Hon. Mr. Pugsley is keenly interested.

COMMISSION REPORTS UPON IRRIGATION

Exhaustive Document Presented
at Yesterday's Sitting
Of the Legislature

The report of the commission appointed last August to enquire into the irrigation problem in this city was presented to the legislature yesterday by the Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary. The commission consisted of Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, and Prof. Louis G. Carpenter of Fort Collins, Colorado. The report will be printed.

The report of the irrigation commission sets forth at some length the findings of Prof. Carpenter on the general question of irrigation with comments upon how it will apply to British Columbia. It is an exceedingly lengthy document.

Mr. Fulton's Report.

The following is the report as rendered by Hon. W. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works:

Feb. 10, 1908.

To the Honorable James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

Sir—In accordance with the requirements of the commission dated the 19th day of August, 1907, issued to Professor Louis G. Carpenter of Fort Collins, Colorado, and myself, empowering us to inquire into the irrigation of land in the province of British Columbia, as chairman of the commission I have the honor to report to you as follows:

Your commissioners, accompanied by Mr. R. F. Child as secretary left Victoria for the interior of the province on the 20th day of August, 1907, and visited the following places, viz: Ashcroft, Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton, Osoyoos and Keremeos, these places being selected as being typical of the general condition existing in the arid belt of the province.

Arriving at Ashcroft on the afternoon of the 21st August we drove out past Judge Conway's ranch almost as far as the Basque Ranch, this part of the country furnishing a good illustration of the irrigable belt lands of the dry belt. The next day we drove up the Bonaparte as far as Hat creek, on the way back calling at the Dominion ranch owned by Mr. Semlin. From Ashcroft we proceeded to Kamloops, and spent the afternoon inspecting the irrigation ditch and works of the Canadian Real Properties on the west side of the North Thompson river. This company has had a system in operation since 1904, having a ditch some seventeen miles long intended to supply some 5,500 acres of land. The next day we drove up the South Thompson river and round by Campbell's creek where a number of small holdings are being irrigated by separate individual ditches. On the 24th we proceeded to Vernon and spent two days inspecting the Earl of Aberdeen's Coldstream ranch and the sub-divisions which have been made there, also the irrigation scheme of the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company which is intended to supply some 20,000 acres. On the 27th, accompanied by Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P. we drove down by Long Lake to Kelowna, noting during the drive thousands of acres of valuable land which are expected in the near future to be brought under irrigation. The following day we drove round Kelowna and the Mission Valley and on to the benches above Mission creek and had pointed out to us the wonderful capabilities of that district. On the 30th we took the steamer down Okanagan lake to Penticton, and the next day drove round inspecting the irrigation scheme of the South Okanagan Land company, which has shown much energy and expended a very large amount of money in developing its scheme, and is able to show many orchards in splendid condition. On the following day we drove to Osoyoos accompanied by Mr. L. W. Shariford, M. P. P., observing some 12,500 or 14,000 acres which the South Okanagan Land company intend shortly to bring under ditch. When this is done what is now simply pasture land will become most valuable fruit and garden land. On the 3rd September we drove over to Keremeos, and the next day drove along the Shuswap where we looked over the scheme of the Keremeos Land company which proposes to irrigate some 6,000 acres and which had its ditch already partly constructed and a large force of men at work. From Keremeos we returned by way of Penticton and Sicamous to Victoria where Professor Carpenter spent some time in examining the system of water records and the statistics relating thereto.

Subsequently in the month of September I left for Colorado, reaching Greeley on September 23rd, where I was joined by Professor Carpenter. We there met a number of prominent men who had for years been connected with, and made a study of irrigation matters, and discussed many of the leading features in connection with the matters we had been commissioned to inquire into. From Greeley we drove to Fort Collins taking some two days in that district examining various irrigation systems, some of which have been in operation for years, also in interviewing a number of practical and experienced men in such matters. From there we went to Denver, where we spent a day or two interviewing irrigation engineers and lawyers and examining the system of State Water Decrees. I left Denver for Victoria on the 29th September.

The view of Professor Carpenter, in which I fully concur, are set out at length in his personal report submitted herewith. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Chairman of Irrigation Committee.

Professor Carpenter's report is as follows:

In considering the present and desirable laws of British Columbia, I have considered especially the laws of Colorado and of the other western states of the Union, with which I have previously been acquainted, and in addition, the laws of many other countries, especially of the various British Colonies. I have been acquainted for a good many years with the conditions in Western United States, and have seen the development of much of their system, and of the development of the laws as applicable to their condition. From the examination of the laws of all the countries, and a knowledge of the general conditions, I come to the general conviction that those of the Western United States are as a whole the ones which best meet the general conditions that have developed and are likely to develop in British Columbia. These will be discussed more at length later in this report.

General Conditions of British Columbia.

The commission visited the southern portion of British Columbia, especially the

situation are apt to go through, periods of development of much the same character. It is because of this that I take Colorado as an instance, for it has gone through stages of progress in its irrigation development, which, it seems to me, are the same as those which British Columbia is likely to experience. Colorado was the first of the United States to feel the need of special legislation; the first to feel that the Riparian doctrine of the common law did not apply, and thus made the first systematic development in its attempt to fit the needs of an Anglo-Saxon community to the conditions of the arid regions. Its laws have come by steps as the needs have been recognized; its development has been made much more extensive than other states and therefore it is farther in the march of progress. Other states have followed the same path, have in some cases avoided the difficulties which experience had shown in Colorado, but as a whole, have gone through the same periods of development. The application to the present case is, not in recommending their laws as laws to be followed, but by being instructive instances of progress of development and the conditions which will need to be met, though with slightly different circumstances of custom and legislative authority.

Streams Below General Level.

Speaking generally, this portion of the province is bounded both east and west by high ranges of mountains, and the extensive intermediate areas with mountain masses of much lower elevation. These are largely isolated, extending to an elevation of from four to seven thousand feet, generally wooded and form sources of many small streams. The larger streams like the Fraser, Thompson, and the Columbia are cut down below the elevation of the country and are largely out of consideration for use for irrigation.

The smaller streams must be the source of water for irrigation, with slight exceptions. The land in the low mountain masses is separated by valleys of moderate extent, but of great fertility when supplied by water. The lands then command a price of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and more, almost as soon as water is available—an increase which is remarkable.

The location of the land on benches above the main streams in relatively small tracts makes the construction of gravity ditches on a large scale almost out of the question, because of the excessive cost. The natural development is by irrigation from the side stream or by some system which will take the water from the main streams and use it on a limited tract, which is naturally some system of pumping. The great increase in the value of land with the application of water makes a great inducement for irrigation and is bound to develop to a very great extent in the immediate future. I think that everyone will agree that it is the part of wise statesmanship to encourage the development of these natural resources. Of all sources of wealth that which depends upon agriculture is the most stable, varies least from year to year and furnishes a population whose interest is always on the side of good government and forms an element which is always in favor of good citizenship.

Reduces All Risk.

The communities which depend upon irrigation are particularly stable and of high character because the very fact of irrigation reduces even such risks that are inherent in the growth of crops dependent upon water. It gives opportunities for the exercise of skill, less upon chance, and thus makes the returns much more certain and creates a contented frame of mind. The difference between such agricultural communities and those dependent upon mining is noticeable throughout the western states. While the latter have brilliant periods of activity, they also have great periods of depression; the population is transient; the communities are subject to great extremes, and one who is interested in his country and his fellowmen cannot but wish for the characteristics of the more stable agricultural communities. The periods of financial depression emphasize these distinctions, for even if the returns become small, the agricultural community is largely self-supporting and is able to tide over a period of depression with very little distress.

The resources of British Columbia in this line are very great. Undoubtedly nearly all the valleys and the benches at any elevation less than two thousand feet may be turned into productive land of high value, certainly if water can be supplied. In general, it may be expected that from three to five acres of watershed will be required to irrigate one acre of land, but the conditions are such that almost no limit can be put to the future development. The casual examination of Southern British Columbia would indicate that several hundred thousand acres might reasonably be expected to be developed within a reasonable time. The question of development is largely an economic one, and thus the limit changes from year to year. Land which cannot be developed now, under changed conditions might justify development as the tendency is for the values of land to increase and the cost of development to decrease—this limit is constantly extending. Moreover, the limit which is set by the available water supply also tends to increase, because it is a well known fact that a given amount of water will serve more land after the land has been irrigated for a few years; this is both because either the land has decreased and the skill in the use of water has increased.

Foster This Development.

It is therefore evident that British Columbia is destined to be an extensive area of irrigated land of high price and which will be divided into small holdings and thus maintain a large population. The part of wisdom as has been recognized by your people is to foster this development. Up to the present time, such development as has taken place has been an incident in the history of the province. In that respect, it has been parallel to the experience of almost all other commonwealths. It has reached a point where the development of the law, the laws themselves may be divided into different classes.

The first class may be determined those which have to do with determining the right to water. In Colorado the rights in general were taken to depend upon beneficial use, and not upon a record as in British Columbia. This was definitely established as the basis when the constitution was adopted in 1876. A series of laws was required to provide means for determining the amount of water to which a claimant was entitled, while the general principles recognized beneficial use, the first decree based the appropriation on the size of the canal. Afterwards this was seen to be wrong, and it was changed by court decision so as to recognize the area which was irrigated or the amount of water which was used rather than the amount which the canal might carry. This was determined after the water had been applied. Subsequently it has been recognized that this again should be modified so as to allow some time for the project to develop.

The Evolution of Irrigation Laws. The statute laws, as well as judicial decisions, are generally an outgrowth of conditions, and there is a marked growth in both to meet changing conditions. Communities under the same

situation are apt to go through, periods of development of much the same character. It is because of this that I take Colorado as an instance, for it has gone through stages of progress in its irrigation development, which, it seems to me, are the same as those which British Columbia is likely to experience. Colorado was the first of the United States to feel the need of special legislation; the first to feel that the Riparian doctrine of the common law did not apply, and thus made the first systematic development in its attempt to fit the needs of an Anglo-Saxon community to the conditions of the arid regions. Its laws have come by steps as the needs have been recognized; its development has been made much more extensive than other states and therefore it is farther in the march of progress. Other states have followed the same path, have in some cases avoided the difficulties which experience had shown in Colorado, but as a whole, have gone through the same periods of development. The application to the present case is, not in recommending their laws as laws to be followed, but by being instructive instances of progress of development and the conditions which will need to be met, though with slightly different circumstances of custom and legislative authority.

Amount of Use.

The laws provided the machinery for establishing the fact of use. These

consist essentially of means to make claim to an intended use, and subsequently to make a final claim showing the amount of use. The final record is made by the court and is termed a decree, and states both the amount of water that is called for and the date of the beneficial use, the latter being of importance in case of conflict with other claims. There have been made suits between different claimants to establish the prior claim. The effects that have arisen in these laws will be pointed out later, the purpose now being to give a summary of the general steps.

A second class which may be recognized are those laws which provide for the public administration of waters. The public control recognized that all waters in public streams belong to the public. It was very soon found as the country developed, and as the claims increased, that water gave rise to very serious disputes very early in the history of the commonwealth where the germs of public administration were developed. It was not, however, until the claims increased in number, and especially until large canals were built, that the necessity became acute, and that it became generally recognized that the state must take control of, and distribution of waters into its hands.

To Protect Rights.

A number of other laws have developed because of the necessity to protect the rights of others. These are essentially such as to see that the reservoirs do not store water so as to infringe on the rights of others, and to see that the reservoirs do not take advantage of their position of inaccessibility to capture water as it goes by at the expense of others. Some reservoirs have been prone to do this when the stream ran through their basin. The state engineer may put in measuring head-gates, may require gauge rods, and may cause a survey to be made of the capacity of the reservoir at the expense of the owners when the reservoirs are a natural stream.

There is a constant tendency to recognize the increasing importance of reservoirs and their value. It has been found, as a matter of experience, that many insignificant streams of water become of importance when stored. While the public and the courts have been jealous to prevent any encroachment on the rights of others, it is now recognized that a canal may store water which has been used previously in direct irrigation. This is a recognition of the general right to do almost anything that does not conflict with the rights of others.

The control itself is invested in a officer who is termed a state engineer. Under him are five division engineers, one for each of the particular watersheds of the state, and subordinate to these are 67 water commissioners, as they are termed, one in each district, with deputies as they may need. In general, these commissioners have to deal with one stream or a small portion of larger streams. They are employed from ten days to the whole year, according to the local necessities. Their duty is to distribute water among the ditches in accordance with the rights of the respective ditches. In that respect they have summary authority.

An appeal lies to the state engineer from any decision of his subordinate.

Superintended by Official

In carrying out his duties as subordinate to this general purpose the state laws require measuring flumes or other devices to be put in each canal and to be under the superintendence of the state engineer. The state engineer also determines the quantity of water in stream, the loss of water by seepage; determination of the capacity of reservoirs; direct supervision of the amount which is distributed by reservoirs, etc.—all having for their general purpose the determination of the fairness of distribution, and to protect the rights of the respective users.

Besides the laws mentioned in the above classes there have been innumerable laws and decisions which scarcely fall into any general class, and are not of particular importance, so far as indicating the development of the system. For instance, such laws as determining the payment of the water commissioners, or to provide that bridges over canals on roads should be maintained by the public, and many others, which are matters of minor details and particularly give a rule of action.

Defects of Colorado Laws

The summary given above, of Colorado laws is rather to illustrate the development, not to carry the idea that they are perfect. Some material defects have been evident, but as a whole her system of laws has been recognized as one of the most perfect, because it has fitted the conditions. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, spoke of them as being the most perfect of any system.

One of the most serious defects is in the establishment of decrees, corresponding to the record of British Columbia. This largely arose from the lack of knowledge of water and ignorance of terms, especially those relating to measurements at a time when water rights were determined. This led to excessive grants which have been a source of most serious troubles which have arisen, and these are not yet ended. This condition has become a serious one, and while a corresponding situation has developed in British Columbia, it is much easier to rectify. The difficulties would have been lessened or possibly entirely prevented had the state been represented with a qualified engineer, or had the hearing been before someone acquainted with water conditions.

A second defect has arisen from the fact on continuity of service of water officers, therefore, there has been no cumulative experience for the benefit of the public. All subordinate officers have been appointed for a short time.

Experience in water matters has not been a necessary qualification, and the result is that there has been a constant change of officers. Each officer has had to practically learn the duties of his position and come in contact with troubles without the aid of the experience of his predecessor; hence it is that some districts have been a source of most serious troubles which have arisen, and these are not yet ended. This condition has become a serious one, and while a corresponding situation has developed in British Columbia, it is much easier to rectify. The difficulties would have been lessened or possibly entirely prevented had the state been represented with a qualified engineer, or had the hearing been before someone acquainted with water conditions.

As a consequence of the system of appropriation and decrees already mentioned there has been a very serious over appropriation of streams. When in addition to this, there has been recognized a right to transfer water from one canal to another, a very serious situation has developed, especially from the indefiniteness of the former records, and the difficulty of determining the amount to which a claimant should justly be entitled. We may, for instance have had a record for fifty cubic feet per second, but have applied it to an area of land that might not have used more than two or three. When transferred to another canal the physical limitations are removed, and in court proceedings it has been difficult to establish limitations which have been made otherwise by its physical situation.

There has also developed an important right to exchange water. Sometimes a canal having an early right of record to the running water of the stream has been situated down stream. They might not need water at all times but if their right was recognized as valid, the reservoirs above would be prevented from storing. Newer canals nearly all start further up the streams. They could build reservoirs and fill them through their ditch. By then using reservoir water to compensate the

ditches with earlier rights below, the upper ditches could take water from the main stream in exchange. This has led to an elaborate system of exchange, so that in some cases the upper ditches obtain water at their headgate which is the result of some exchanges.

Several of these rights, and especially the last one, are instances of development to meet local conditions. A few years ago they might not have been thought necessary. In most cases the practice has developed in some communities by common consent, in order to meet the situation which many felt was necessary, and subsequently may have been converted into statute. These are illustrations of the point I above mentioned, that the law will to a great extent develop to meet the conditions.

For Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Feathers and all Millinery Supplies.

C.C. Russell
Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA

BARGAINS FOR FEBRUARY
Lace Curtains. Curtain and Carpet Samples.
Art Muslins from 5c yard.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

Business Accounts Carried on Favorable Terms
Savings Bank Department — Interest Added Quarterly.

T. DRYSDALE VEITCH, Manager, VICTORIA, B.C.

TOTAL ASSETS, - - - - - \$44,500,000

tion, and must lead to some move to remedy.

The Law of Records
The law in regard to decrees or records provides that after the decree of the court has been rendered that no appeal can be made unless entered within four years. Inasmuch as the injustice is not generally evident until long after that time the decrees have become permanent and there has been no provision to establish abandonment, it has led to many cases which are manifestly unjust and are contrary to general public interest.

I have given so much space to

Colorado conditions because in many ways it appears that the physical development of British Columbia is similar to the development of Colorado. The fundamental difficulty of the water rights depend on the record made with the government officer and that there is power to modify or amend this grant. The situation in British Columbia is, therefore, freer from more fundamental complications. The development of the irrigated country has not proceeded to so great an extent as to have caused the establishment of so many vested rights that would cause so much

(Continued on Page 17.)

\$500.00 In Cash Prizes

to the 128 persons composing the best last lines for the

St. George's Baking Powder Limerick

\$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best line.

50.00 " " " " " 3rd.

5.00 each to the next twenty-five best.

1.00 " " " " " one hundred best.

One year ago, St. George's Baking Powder was introduced to the Canadian people.

Now, thousands of housewives use it for Cakes, Pies, Rolls and Biscuits. But there are still many more who do not; we want them to try just one can of St. George's because we know that one can will make them firm friends of this absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

That is why we are taking this means of getting YOU to see how good it is—by giving you a chance to share in the \$500.00 prizes.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.
 \$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemainus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.
 \$90 per acre—Ells lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.
 \$20 per acre and upwards—Salt Spring Island, large acreage with improvements, on the water front of Vesuvius bay, will subdivide to suit.
 \$1,000—Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land, large portion good, with cedar swamp.
 Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.
 \$6,500—120 acres, 1 mile from Westholme Station, portion cultivated, large modern house, with water laid on, good barn, etc., orchard, full bearing.
 \$10,000—10 acres, Gordon Head, practically all under cultivation, new cottage and barns, land all laid out in orchard and strawberries, excellent situation.
 30 acres, close to Duncan's, one-third slashed. A1 fruit lands close to Somenos Lake, \$1,500, easy terms.
 800 acres of land at Maple Bay, large water frontage, good beach, plenty of timber, also suitable for sheep run. Only \$20 per acre.
 \$2,000—100 acres near Prospect Lake, portion excellent for fruit, some alder bottom, plenty of good cordwood.

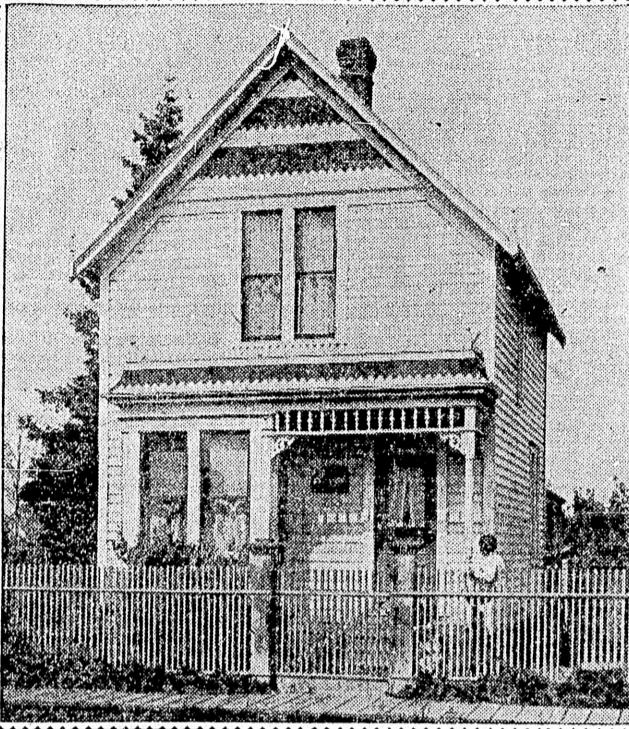
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.
 \$6,250—1½ acres of water frontage on Gorge, outside city limits, prettiest site on the Arm.

HOUSES AND LOTS

\$7,350—Two dwellings, James Bay, with two full sized lots, very conveniently located. Cheap in order to close an estate. Terms. Will sell separately.
 Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.
 \$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.
 \$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.
 6-roomed cottage and 3 lots, each good size, 3 frontages, good situation. Cheap at \$3,500.
 BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.
 \$800—Will purchase a water lot, in James Bay on car line. Terms.
 \$1,100—Buy your choice of two small modern houses, in James Bay. Terms if desired.
 WATERFRONT, JAMES BAY—Large Modern house, and full sized lot, splendid outlook on Victoria harbor. Only \$5,200, on terms.
 \$4,000—New, modern 7 roomed house, large lot, front and back entrance, close in, best reasons for selling. Terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.



**Owner
Determined
To Sell**

PRICE CUT
ACCORDINGLY.

This Handsome Modern Dwelling, on Extra Large Lot, in Good District, Within Two Minutes of Car Line.

Price \$1,750

Terms to Suit Purchaser.

P. R. BROWN, Ltd

Phone 1076. 30 Broad St. P.O. Box 428
Money to Loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.

\$850 Ranch at Westholme, B.C.

Seventy Acres on Road
Close to Railway Sta-
tion, About Ten Acres
Slashed and Part
Stumped.
Good Water Supply.

Cottage is worth..... \$500
Land at \$15 per acre... \$1050

Total \$1550

Price is \$850

No charge for deed or registration.

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

Established
1858**A. W. BRIDGMAN** Telephone 86

41 Government Street

James Bay
Six Roomed Cottage

With nearly half an acre of splendid garden land for only

\$4,200

\$1,000 cash and balance by monthly instalments of \$20 with 6 per cent. interest.

James Bay
Six Roomed House

Two story, sewer connection, electric light, lot 45 x 120

\$2,100

Very Easy Terms.

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us before investing. For further particulars call upon

A. W. BRIDGMAN, 41 Govt. St.

JAMES BAY

Bungalow, With Half-Acre
of Land

\$4,250.00

Situate in A1 Neighborhood, Near Park, Car Line and Beach. Easiest of Terms. A Snap for the First Comer.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

AS AN INVESTMENT OR FOR A HOME

Most desirable water frontage, Lang Cove, Esquimalt Harbour, at the junction of Aberdeen and Liverpool Streets. One hundred and twenty feet (water) frontage, having a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. This proposition is well worth looking into, for either residential, or business purposes, as it commands a splendid view of, practically, the whole of the magnificent harbour and of the surrounding hills. Equally good as a business proposition from the fact that the property is on deep water.

\$2000.00 on Easy Terms

BOND & CLARK

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

P. O. Box 336

**Rockland
Park**

Rockland Park is selling fast, and already arrangements have been made for several new houses. We want to talk with any man in Victoria who is today paying rent. Call on us and your time will not be wasted in learning particulars about home buying.

**Rockland
Park**

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

POST OFFICE BOX 787

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

\$2500.00—For a going business in the City, and we make you the present of a furnished home.
 \$6500.00—Buys an established business in City, and it's a money-maker.
 \$1200.00—House in good condition. Pembroke Street.
 \$2700.00—House, 6 rooms and bath. Good repair. Pembroke Street.
 \$3750.00—Strictly Modern House, full basement and lot 55 x 145. Easy terms.

\$2200.00—For a nice little House, central location.
 \$4000.00—For a Modern 8-Room House 10 minutes from Post Office. Easy-terms.
 \$1900.00—For a 5-Roomed House. Good repair. Lot 45 x 120.
 \$8500.00—28 acres, quarter mile from Railway Station. Buildings and all necessary implements. Good water and a good chance for a man to make money.

Provincial Managers for LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Best of contracts arranged with parties who can get business. One travelling superintendent wanted.

BARGAINS

Two acres water frontage on Portage Inlet, three miles from the city, charming location, for suburban home, splendid boating and bathing, beautiful oak trees, magnificent view. Inquire price and terms.

Two cottages undergoing construction, six rooms, a complete home in a first class neighborhood, modern in every respect, water, sewer, granolithic sidewalks, boulevard, cement curbs and macadamized roads. Price \$2,300.00. Terms

Two and half acres one block from the Oak Bay car line, and about four hundred yards from the sea. Fronts on three streets, graded and water laid, beautiful site, high and dry, magnificent oak trees, extensive poultry houses and yards, land all cleared, good soil and no rock, 150 fruit trees, laurel hedge. Owner leaving for East, and must sell. Inquire particulars and price.

New 6-roomed house, also bathroom, pantry and sewing room, modern, good neighborhood, cement sidewalk, etc., beautifully situated, and only one block from the car. Owner must sell. Price \$3,500.00.

McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 764.

1224 Government Street.

Phone 764.

For Sale

Thirty-Six Pacific Whaling Company Preferred Stock Ex-Dividend. \$80 Per Share

Dividend Declared 1907; \$25 Per Cent

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

FOR SALE—Dwelling of Ten Rooms

All modern conveniences. Close to tram car and sea. Property cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500. Price for quick sale.

Only \$6,500

For Particulars Apply to

MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167



National Finance Co., Limited

P. O. Box 275.

'Phone 1363.

1206 Government Street

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1893

Farm to Rent

On Sooke Harbor, at the mouth of Sooke River. About 250 acres, part clear, fine run for stock. Large house and barns. Nominal rent to suitable person.

The largest list of farms and fruit lands on Vancouver Island for sale. Call and inspect list at our office.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

Wanted TIMBER To Purchase

A new house just off Cook St., all modern improvements, cheap at \$4,300

A new house on the Finlayson Estate. Up-to-date in every respect, full sized lot, \$4,000.

28 Acres, mostly cultivated, 2 1/2 acres in fruit, pretty cottage, barn and general outbuildings, all stock goes with property. \$8,000. easy terms.

7 roomed house, new, well finished, 2 lots, barn and chicken house. A cheap buy at \$2,600

Wanted TIMBER To Sell

Several new houses at \$4,000 to \$6,000. Terms to suit.

731 Fort Street

HOWARD POTTS

Phone 1192

FOR QUICK SALE

New 7-room bungalow, one block from High School. Nice lawn and flower beds, nicely fenced, stone foundation, large basement with hot and cold water connected with double cement tub.

Hot and cold water throughout the house, bath and W. C. separate, three large and one small bed rooms upstairs. Large reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen, all large fine rooms.

Electric lights. House is handsomely furnished. Will sell house, furniture and all at a low price or will sell house and lot alone for \$4,250. Former price, \$5,000. Don't wait a moment if you want a nice home cheap.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH

106 Government St.



Mainland News

C.P.R. BETTERMENT IN THE INTERIOR

Large Amount of Work To Be Done By Company In Coming Season

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—General Supt. F. F. Busteed, of the C. P. R., returned today from Kootenay, after arranging large expenditures for the year. In Vancouver the building of jetties on the harbor front will be continued.

Twenty-one miles of heavier steel will be laid west of Cascade and between West Robson and the foot of the grade on the Columbia and Western divisions. A large amount of bridge work will be done in the Kootenays.

Particular attention will be paid this year to the improvement of water transportation in the Kootenays. Another tug the same size as the Valhalla, at present in use, is to be built for Kootenay lake, also two fifteen-car barges for the transfer of freight between Kootenay Landing and Procter.

On the Arrow lake a tug and one eight-car barge will be built. An eight-car barge will be built for Slocan lake. On Okanagan lake an eight-car barge will be built to care for the fruit traffic between Kelowna and Okanagan Landing. A deck barge will be built for Trout lake, to run between Trout Lake City and Gerrard.

No announcement is made in respect to the Kootenay Central railway construction. This subject is one handled directly by William Whyte.

C. P. R. DISCIPLINE

System of Merit And Demerit Marks For Employees Is Now In Force

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—The efforts that have been under way for some time past on the Canadian Pacific to secure a better compliance with the rules of the company has spread to the west, where, with characteristic western thoroughness, a completely new system for keeping track of the men's records has been evolved. The new system, which has been worked out by Assistant General Superintendent Bury, at Winnipeg, is based largely upon the familiar school plan of giving good and bad marks. Employees who do anything particularly creditable will be given good marks, and vice versa, with a provision that as soon as the employee scores sixty discredits he will be dismissed. On the contrary, each good mark will score off a bad mark.

This system has just gone into effect on the western division and every employee started out with a clean sheet, all past derelictions being left out of consideration.

In announcing the change, Mr. Bury had the following circular distributed among the men:

"It is the intention to insist on a more rigid compliance with the company's rules and regulations, which are made for the protection of the company's property."

"All employees will start with a clean record beginning this date. Any exceptional service rendered will be credited to the employee's record. A weekly discipline list will be issued on each division. This list will show cause, extent of discipline, or action and extent of reward."

"Employees will, as heretofore, be subject to summary dismissal for insubordination, drunkenness or on or off duty, frequenting saloons or places of low repute, using intoxicating liquor when on duty, incompetency, dishonesty, failing to carry out train orders and rules respecting train movements. Where previously discipline was meted out by suspension, demerit marks will be placed in the record of the employee. For each repetition of an offence by an employee the number of demerit marks against any employee number sixty, his services will be dispensed with."

"For every twelve consecutive months' good service free from demerit marks an employee will have twenty demerit marks deducted from those that may stand against his record. Employees will be advised when demerit marks are recorded against them, the same as they have hitherto been advised respecting disciplinary measures."

DROWNED IN RAPIDS

Fate That Overtook John Ashman And His Wife in Dangerous Euclatavaw Passage

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Drowned in the fierce, mad swirl of the Euclatavaw rapids last Tuesday, when almost within sight of home, was the fate of Mr. and Mrs. John Ashman, a young couple who recently made their home with Mr. Ashman's father on a ranch a few miles below the Euclatavaw. The death of Mr. and Mrs. Ashman was not witnessed, but it has been learned that they started down the rapids in a small boat, and as they have not been heard of since there is little doubt of their fate.

Young Ashman left his father's ranch in a small skiff for Shoal bay, about twelve miles distant, to obtain some supplies. These he secured and on Tuesday started to return home on his way calling at Woolner's ranch, four miles from Shoal bay, to

pick up his wife, who had been visiting at that point for a few days. Mrs. Ashman and her husband set out in the small boat. On their way home they had to run the Euclatavaw rapids, which at certain stages of the tide is a passage impossible even for staunch tugs. It is believed that when they reached the narrow channel the rip was dangerous, but that they decided to risk it rather than delay their return home.

Old Mr. Ashman, who was expecting the young couple, saw a small boat coming down stream, and believing that it contained his son and daughter-in-law, he went into his house to prepare a meal for them. Everything being ready, he went outside to see why they had not arrived, but not a sign of the boat was to be seen. As the afternoon advanced the old man became anxious over their non-appearance, and finally, unable to bear the suspense any longer, he set out for Woolner's and Shoal bay.

His enquiries elicited the information that the young couple had started for home. A search of the shore line of the rapids was then started, but no trace of the bodies was found. The news of the accident was communicated to the officers of the steamer Cassiar, which reached port yesterday, and on Saturday when the steamer reached Heriot bay, Rev. John Antle, of the mission ship Columbia, was informed, and he at once sent out to undertake a search for the bodies.

Youthful Lawbreakers

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Pleading guilty to the theft of a revolver and a pair of trousers valued at \$8, three lads, David Ohleser, Walter Campbell and Harry Hansen, were today sentenced to five years in the reformatory. These three lads held up John Sing, proprietor of the City hotel restaurant, on Sunday night at the point of a gun, obtained meals and then decamped. Ohleser and Campbell have given the details of trouble. They have been sent to the Children's Home several times but always escaped. The mother of the Hansen boy was in court and said that she could do nothing with him. He had got in with bad company and that was the cause of his downfall. Bad associations had also caused the wreck of the two other boys, according to Mr. C. J. South. The stolen goods were taken from the residence of one Clarade.

Given Six Months

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Mike Burns, charged with complicity in thefts, for which his two partners, Andy Ward and Frank Williams, are held, was sent to jail for six months today by Magistrate Williams. Burns was found guilty of receiving goods stolen from R. B. Ellis and others unknown. He was arrested in a pawn shop while attempting to sell them. Burns lived with Williams and Ward in an old shack near the sugar refinery on Powell street. Williams gave evidence in Burns' behalf and tried to relieve him of the responsibility by accepting much of it himself. He corroborated Burns' statement that he did not know that the goods were stolen. Williams also confessed to stealing a boat from some unknown party near the detention sheds. The boat was found loaded with loot when the officers made the arrest.

MR. BUNTZEN COMING

Managing Director of B. C. Electric Railway Company To Arrive March 7

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Managing Director Buntzen of the British Columbia Electric Railway company will arrive in the city on March 7, and it is probable that he will during the summer months resume his old position in active charge of the company's undertakings in the province. Shortly after his coming, General Manager Sperling will leave for the Old Country for an extended vacation, leaving the reins of local control in Mr. Buntzen's hands.

Mr. Sperling stated this morning that his intended return to the Old Country did not mean that there was to be a change in the staff organization of the concern. Managing Director Buntzen was coming over on his regular biennial trip of inspection, and he (Mr. Sperling) was taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by having the chief official on the ground to take a long-delayed visit to his home.

Wrestler Recovering.

New Westminster, Feb. 11.—James Bailey, a youth who was injured while wrestling with a school mate, several days ago, and who has been unconscious most of the time since, is now improving.

Fell From a Flume.

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—An accident which might have been a much more serious termination occurred last week on the flume at Nicola. A Isudien checking of the water became apparent in the power house, and J. Corrigan, watchman on the upper section, was communicated with by phone at his cabin, about midway up. He went out to speak to Watchman Terrill on the lower half, and found him lying below the flume, where he had fallen from a height of about twenty feet. Dr. Williams found five ribs broken, but could not tell at the time whether any internal injuries existed. Mr. Terrill cannot tell how the accident happened. He remembers finding the flume blocking up with rush of ice, and trying to get a board up to clear it out, and he thinks that in working there he had either slipped or lost his balance and fell off. The fall knocked him senseless.

ORIENTAL PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS

Vancouver Board Contemplates Segregating Those Over Age

Stokers Way Down

in the boiler-room of the steamship shovels in the coal night and day that gives her power to make a record. The best coal gives the best power.

That is why

Scott's Emulsion

produces flesh when other things fail. It contains more power. It is truly a body fuel. Many a man, woman and child have broken their records for weight by the pounds of flesh gained from SCOTT'S EMULSION.

It is a powerful flesh-producer.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

Box 194. Phone 1369

Sole Agent, British Columbia

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.

Kitchen Cabinets Incubators

Brooders Fanning Mills

Scales Gray's Carriages Wagons and Single Vehicles

Write for Catalogue and Prices

D. HAMMOND, 1423 Douglas Street

P.O. Box 194 - Victoria, B. C.

assessed ten dollars. W. D. Woods, of the Woods hotel, was also charged, but there was no evidence to show that the milk he had was intended for sale, and his case was dismissed.

It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence.

"Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months.

This is of vital importance to the city. Innocent children and people existing off milk must be given the utmost protection. I will do what I can to clean up the milk supply.

A man who is indirectly responsible for deaths through furnishing an impure milk supply is more culpable than the man who would shoot another because he carries on his business under the guise of an honest man."

Mr. Craig, who appeared for two of the offenders, attacked the validity of the regulations.

He argued that the clause did not say "thou shall or shall not," and for that reason it could not be regarded as an offence.

The information had gone farther than the statute, and the regulation, he said, was poorly drawn. This objection was ruled out by the court.

Magistrate Williams today dismissed a charge against J. D. McKay, restauranteur keeper at 641 Westminster avenue, of having in his possession milk intended for sale which did not have the minimum composition required by law.

The court held that there was no evidence that the milk was intended for sale. The report of the analyst showed 2.70 fat, as against 3 per cent. required, 8.80, against 9 per cent. required in solids not fat, and a total of 11 per cent. solids against 12

per cent.

It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence.

"Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months.

This is of vital importance to the city. Innocent children and people existing off milk must be given the utmost protection. I will do what I can to clean up the milk supply.

A man who is indirectly responsible for deaths through furnishing an impure milk supply is more culpable than the man who would shoot another because he carries on his business under the guise of an honest man."

Mr. Craig, who appeared for two of the offenders, attacked the validity of the regulations.

He argued that the clause did not say "thou shall or shall not," and for that reason it could not be regarded as an offence.

The information had gone farther than the statute, and the regulation, he said, was poorly drawn. This objection was ruled out by the court.

Magistrate Williams today dismissed a charge against J. D. McKay, restauranteur keeper at 641 Westminster avenue, of having in his possession milk intended for sale which did not have the minimum composition required by law.

The court held that there was no evidence that the milk was intended for sale. The report of the analyst showed 2.70 fat, as against 3 per cent. required, 8.80, against 9 per cent. required in solids not fat, and a total of 11 per cent. solids against 12

per cent.

It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence.

"Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months.

This is of vital importance to the city. Innocent children and people existing off milk must be given the utmost protection. I will do what I can to clean up the milk supply.

A man who is indirectly responsible for deaths through furnishing an impure milk supply is more culpable than the man who would shoot another because he carries on his business under the guise of an honest man."

Mr. Craig, who appeared for two of the offenders, attacked the validity of the regulations.

He argued that the clause did not say "thou shall or shall not," and for that reason it could not be regarded as an offence.

The information had gone farther than the statute, and the regulation, he said, was poorly drawn. This objection was ruled out by the court.

Magistrate Williams today dismissed a charge against J. D. McKay, restauranteur keeper at 641 Westminster avenue, of having in his possession milk intended for sale which did not have the minimum composition required by law.

The court held that there was no evidence that the milk was intended for sale. The report of the analyst showed 2.70 fat, as against 3 per cent. required, 8.80, against 9 per cent. required in solids not fat, and a total of 11 per cent. solids against 12

per cent.

It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence.

"Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months.

This is of vital importance to the city. Innocent children and people existing off milk must be given the utmost protection. I will do what I can to clean up the milk supply.

A man who is indirectly responsible for deaths through furnishing an impure milk supply is more culpable than the man who would shoot another because he carries on his business under the guise of an honest man."

Mr. Craig, who appeared for two of the offenders, attacked the validity of the regulations.

He argued that the clause did not say "thou shall or shall not," and for that reason it could not be regarded as an offence.

The information had gone farther than the statute, and the regulation, he said, was poorly drawn. This objection was ruled out by the court.

Magistrate Williams today dismissed a charge against J. D. McKay, restauranteur keeper at 641 Westminster avenue, of having in his possession milk intended for sale which did not have the minimum composition required by law.

The court held that there was no evidence that the milk was intended for sale. The report of the analyst showed 2.70 fat, as against 3 per cent. required, 8.80, against 9 per cent. required in solids not fat, and a total of 11 per cent. solids against 12

per cent.

It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence.

"Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months.

This is of vital importance to the city. Innocent children and people existing off milk must be given the utmost protection. I will do what I can to clean up the milk supply.

A man who is indirectly responsible for deaths through furnishing an impure milk supply is more culpable than the man who would shoot another because he carries on his business under the guise of an honest man."

Mr. Craig, who appeared for two of the offenders, attacked the validity of the regulations.

He argued that the clause did not say "thou shall or shall not," and for that reason it could not be regarded as an offence.

The information had gone farther than the statute, and the regulation, he said, was poorly drawn. This objection was ruled out by the court.

Magistrate Williams today dismissed a charge against J. D. McKay, restauranteur keeper at 641 Westminster avenue, of having in his possession milk intended for sale which did not have the minimum composition required by law.

The court held that there was no evidence that the milk was intended for sale. The report of the analyst showed 2.70 fat, as against 3 per cent. required, 8.80, against 9 per cent. required in solids not fat, and a total of 11 per cent. solids against 12

per cent.

It is lucky for you that you are not being convicted for adulterating the milk," said the court in passing sentence.

"Every man that comes before me for adulterating milk is going to get the limit, which is \$100 and six months.

<p

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

DECLINE FOLLOWS ADVANCE IN PRICES

Market Rallies For a Time
Through Buying By Short
Interest

New York, Feb. 11.—The needs of an uncovered short interest which began to make themselves felt even before yesterday's session of weakness closed, were substantial but temporary, rapidly in part taken care of. Recovery, though material, did not cover more than a part of yesterday's declines, and the force of the demand was lessened by the higher stage of the rally and resulted in final reaction. The market became profoundly dull toward the close, and the volume of dealings for the day shrunk to a trifle. At the same time there was an accession of pressure to sell. The technical position of the market was so far altered that unfavorable developments were without effect in checking the tendency towards recovery.

Sentiment in the industrial outlook was cheered by reports that factories were closing down had reopened. These announcements were index, however, with others of fresh reduction of working forces, such as the reported intention of the American Car and Foundry company to shut down a plant employing 15,000 men. The company's stock declined a point in price at the stock exchange.

Pennsylvania did not share in the general enthusiasm of the market, but this was partly accounted for by the belief that sales were being made of the stock against purchases of Reading through the same firm. The Rock Island securities also showed some unfavorable effect from the heavy cut in earnings reflected by the December report.

An incident of considerable influence in improving sentiment was the making of a new flotation for war bonds in outside markets. The 194th bond at 95 1/4 was sold. The outcome of this sale is likely to have an important effect on financial opinion, if it results either in a pronounced success or a marked disappointment.

The holiday tomorrow was an influence towards abatement of activity in stocks. A brief selling movement at the end of the day made rapid inroads on the market totals, and left the day's changes fixed.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value \$2,238,000, United States 2's registered declined 1/4 and the 4's registered advanced 1/4 per cent on call.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.

New York, Feb. 11, 1908.

Open. High. Low. Close.

	Am. Copper	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am. Car. Pd.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	
Am. Cot. Oil	31 1/2	31	31 1/2		
Am. Loco.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	
Am. Smelters	61	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Sugar	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	88 1/2	
Am. Steel	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	
Anaconda	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	
Atchison	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	
B. & O.	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	
B. & O.	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	
B. R. T.	33	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	
C. P. R.	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2	
Can. Leather	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15	
Can. L. & N.	17 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
C. & O.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
C. & G. W.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
C. M. & S. P.	107	108	106 1/2	106 1/2	
C. T. and T.	5	5	5	5	
do pfd					15
D. & R. G.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19	
do pfd	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54	
Erie	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Gt. Nor. Pd.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Int. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
L. and N.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
M. S. P. S. M.	88 1/2	89	88	89	
Mo. Pac.	38 1/2	39	37 1/2	38	
Nor. Pac.	117 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	
N. Y. Cent.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93	
North-West.	137	139 1/2	137	137	
N. W.	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	
do pfd					125
No. Y. and W.	30 1/2	30	30	30 1/2	
Penna.	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
People's Gas	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	
Pr. Steel Car	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Reading	94	95	93 1/2	93 1/2	
Rock Island	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
S. P.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
do pfd	67	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
S. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
do pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
Union Pac.	113	115 1/2	113	113	
U. S. Steel	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	
Wabash	8	8	8	8	
do pfd		14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
West. Union	Money on call	2 per cent.			
	Exchanges closed tomorrow. (Lincoln's birthday.)				

THE EVOLUTION

Of Cod Liver Oil—The Latest and Most Valuable Form.

Early in the 17th century physicians became aware of the fact that the cod's livers and their oil contained medical elements of great value in the treatment of pulmonary, scrofulous, wasting diseases and chronic rheumatism.

In using Cod Liver Oil in its original form they discovered that the oil, in which the valuable curative elements were embodied, was very objectionable, and of no medicinal value. How to separate or extract these medical properties of the cod's livers from the objectionable oil was the question.

After years of experimenting they produced three different and distinct kinds of cod liver oil, namely—the clear pale, the light brown and the brown. The clear pale was that which was first extracted from the cod's livers. The light brown was obtained by boiling the livers after the clear or pale oil had been extracted, and the brown oil was the result of pressing the residue.

None of these products, however, were free from the nauseating oil, and no one of them contained all of the medicinal elements known to exist in the cod's liver. It remained for two eminent French chemists, Morgues and Gautier, to produce the perfect cod liver preparation. After twenty years of study and labor they discovered an extractive and concentrating process which enabled them to separate from the fresh cod's livers and their oil, all of the medicinal, healing and body-building elements, and discard the oil entirely, and it is by this process that Vinol is made.

To these valuable Cod Liver extractions is added Peptonate of Iron, which produces Vinol, a remedy unequalled in the treatment of all pulmonary and wasting diseases, and to restore health and strength to feeble old people, delicate children, and after sickness. We ask any such person in Victoria to try Vinol on our guarantee to return the money if it fails to give satisfaction. D. C. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.
Chicago, Feb. 11, 1908.
Open. High. Low. Close.

	Wheat No. 2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
May	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	
July	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	
Corn No. 2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Oats No. 2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Oats No. 2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	
Oats No. 2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
Pork	12.00	12.00	11.85	11.90	
July	12.25	12.25	12.20	12.22	
Liverpool Wheat	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.	

FEW PRICES CHANGE IN LOCAL PRODUCE

Expected Advance in Flour Has
Not Taken Place—Other
Lines Hold Steady

Despite the reports from eastern points to the effect that flour prices will soon advance there has been no change in local prices and dealers who are predicting an advance are now puzzled to forecast just what the future will bring forth. The recent strong tone of the eastern wheat market, and the reported shortage of good milling varieties, gave rise to the expectations of an advance but the wheat market has of late displayed a weaker tone. Local prices hold the balance well.

At present Chicago tell of average low prices for live hogs and it is expected that a consequent weakness in bacon and lard will soon be felt though up to date the price of these two products has held remarkably strong, in fact have been higher than for many months. Hams are extremely weak and it is hard to quote a definite price.

In other lines of produce the only change seen is no change. In dairy produce, eggs are in plentiful supply and of good quality, the mild weather having materially increased receipts. Prices held at last week's level of 45 cents per dozen though dealers did not meet with any difficulty in getting a drop. Cooking varieties are also unchanged at 35 cents per dozen. Butter is in good supply and good qualities are unchanged at 45 cents per pound for creamery. No change in cheese has been noted.

The only change in the vegetable list is that recorded in onions which are now 25 cents for the southern varieties. California celery is on the market but is of moderate quality as it is yet a little early. All other lines of vegetables remain unchanged in price.

Apples of the local varieties are now on the market the demand being met with a slight increase in price for 25 cents for the southern varieties.

The advance in the canned goods market in the east has not yet been felt here though local stocks are but moderate and higher prices locally are looked for by dealers. A drop in the price of Sago and Tapioca has been made, quotations now being three pounds per pound.

Local dealers state that trade continues to be remarkably good, very much better than this time a year ago and for all seasonal lines there is a steady demand which shows no sign of diminution.

Local retail prices are quoted as follows:

	Flour.	Shorts.	Feed wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Feed Cornmeal.	Chick.	Whole Corn.	Middlings.	Cracked Corn.
Royal Household, a bag.	\$2.00										
Lake of the Woods, a bag.	\$2.00										
Royal Standard	\$2.00										
Purity	\$2.00										
Will Rose, per bag	\$1.75										
Calgary, a bag	\$2.00										
Hungarian, per bbl.	\$7.75										
Snowflake, per bag	\$6.89										
Moffet's Best, per sack	\$2.00										
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	\$7.75										
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.75										
Three Star, per sack	\$2.00										

FOODSTUFFS.

	Bacon.	Shorts

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ETC.

R. MCKINNEY & CO., Architects, builders, etc., supplies, Plans, specifications and supervision. See fine Victoria property for sale. Call and see us if you want to build or buy. We can save the money you have and supply what you need. Office 618 Yates St. Phone 1419. J18

ALLES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia," Esq't Rd. Tel 444.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel 129

BAKERY

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

BAREEL MANUFACTURERS

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 830 Johnson St., Phone 5906.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LOILOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners. 716 Pandora St. Flues altered, grates fire-brickled, hearths laid and repaired, roof work of any kind. Phone A476. J15

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.

LASHES, (Sanitary) 843 View St., Phone A-1207. Ladies', gents' and Children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used. J23

COLLECTORS AND ESTATE MANAGERS.

VICTORIA AGENCY—Estates managed and general collections. Mahon building, Government St. Phone 1399. J28

CONTRACTORS

C. A. MCGREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner. 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437. J20

ALTON & BRGWYN, carpenters and joiners. Alterations and repairs. Estimates given. Greenhouses a specialty. Workshop and office 2115 Government street. Phone B1454. J12

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA, TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—

Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—118 Yates St. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. County orders solicited. Phone 300. Hearns & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS. 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

FURIER

FRED FOSTER—43½ Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery. 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 907. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and pruning a specialty. Estimates given. All work guaranteed. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 18 years. J28

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

E. P. LAING, landscape gardener, etc. Lawns, gardens, etc., attended to by the day, week or month. Tree spraying and pruning a specialty. Phone M-1557. Oak Bay Grocery. J2

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonial Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVELEY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 54.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Fride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres. Thos. Gravlin, sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S., Alexandra Lodge, 116, Suite 1st and 3rd Wednesday. K. of P. Hall. Goo. Jay, Pres. J. Critchley, sec.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAIFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency. 30 Store street, Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Pipe, Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGER

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence 924 Collinson St. Phone B705.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS. Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Fur bought.

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pandora street, Victoria. Tel. 597.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO PURCHASE

WILL. PURCHASE—Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO RENT

WILL. RENT—To Nice furnished house for one year. 242, Colonist. J12

TO RENT

WILL. RENT—A five or six roomed unfurnished house. Rent must be moderate. Apply P.O. Box 31, J12

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY

WILL. EXCHANGE—Choice Victoria property for prairie. 1206 Government street.

TO EXCHANGE

BORING FOR COAL ON SAANICH PENINSULA

Vancouver Man Secures Option
On Property And Operations
Are Under Way

German capital, millions of it, is said, is behind coal-boring operations which were started the latter part of last week on North Saanich peninsula within eighteen miles of Victoria, and three miles of Sidney. The advent of German capital marks a new era in the development of the mineral wealth of British Columbia as to date, but little of the wealth of this nation has sought undertakings in this province.

Quietly, for the past two months, A. V. Alvensleben, of Vancouver, who represents the unlimited financial interests in the North Saanich operations, has been buying land and gathering up options. On Wednesday he had the entire North Saanich peninsula in his possession by purchase and bond, and on Thursday a boring machine was installed on the western part of the peninsula, where it is believed that drilling offers possibly the best opportunity of success. Altogether four thousand acres is now under the control of Mr. Alvensleben, including the entire shore line of the peninsula.

In the opinion of engineering experts who spent several months looking over the field, studying the formation of the peninsula and that of Vancouver Island adjacent, there is every promise of coal in commercially paying quantities being encountered where drilling has been commenced.

To the south of Comox the crystalline rocks intrude only to give way further south to the coal measures of Nanaimo below which the crystalline rocks again appear and disappearing in the Cowichan district it is believed that the underlying strata contains the coal-bearing formation and this theory is borne out by the geological conditions on the North Saanich peninsula.

Deep water obtains all along the shores of the peninsula and the largest steamships afloat will be able to secure coal practically right at the pit mouth should the boring operations disclose the presence of coal. This proximity of the mines to the water would be an enormous advantage in the matter of the cost of handling the output of any mines which may be developed.

COMMISSION REPORTS UPON IRRIGATION

(Continued From Page 11.)

difficulty to modify or re-define. Nor is the power of government or parliament limited as it is in an American state.

A number of minor recommendations may be made, a few more general ones and of greater importance, TURN RULE

The first of these concern reservoirs and their development.

It is manifest that future development of British Columbia to a very great extent depends upon reservoirs. The small streams heading in the low mountains are apt to become low at the period of the year when water is most needed. There is an excess of water at other seasons. In many of these cases there are splendid reservoir sites, some of which can be improved at an absurdly low cost. There are other natural lakes which touch upon private land. Any development of the fruit interests require water late in the season when the stream is low. The storage of water becomes, therefore, of extreme importance and of very great value. Whatever may be its value to the immediate owner, it is of still greater value to the province as a whole, and hence in my judgment it is of extreme importance to the province that improvement of this character should be encouraged, and power be given so that projects of this character may be facilitated. It seems that under present conditions a person who wants to store water does not have the right to expropriate land. This power is a fundamental one, and the use is properly a public use. It has been found that the benefit to an individual is an exceedingly small part of the benefit to the public. The present situation, therefore, renders it possible for one man owning a small tract of land to hold up an enterprise and play the polley of a "dog in a manger." This is exceedingly unfortunate and contrary to public policy. The power to expropriate does not necessarily mean that it needs to be exercised. It is found by experience that the fact that it is known that such a power exists makes it much more probable that an agreement may be reached without the exercise of the power.

In connection with reservoirs, there is also associated the right to use the streams to transport the water from the reservoir to the canal. There should be no question about this right. Water when once stored in the reservoir from flood or other unused water becomes more particularly private property. It has been stored and saved by the foresight and the expense of the owner of the reservoir. Otherwise, it would have gone to waste; his enterprise should be encouraged. When once stored in the reservoir and saved to a time when needed, then his right to the water should be recognized as a matter of common justice and a matter of necessity of development. There are, however, some cases arising in the province where such right has not been recognized or at least disputed. If any doubt exists, I should by all means recommend that it be settled by the inclusion of a clause which specifically recognizes the right to use the natural streams for such purposes.

The natural limitations to the use of a reservoir or to such use of a stream are that the rights of others shall not be infringed upon, and this means that the owner shall not take out more than he puts in, and might possibly suffer his portion of the loss of the stream in acreage. This loss is a question of fact. It varies under different conditions and provision needs to be made or its determination and also means taken for determining the amount which is turned into the stream. Confusion has sometimes arisen in the practical administration of reservoirs by the difficulty of determining whether the amount turned out of the reservoir is equal to that which enters, at times when the reservoir is not entitled to store. This difficulty is met by the use of a gauge rod and by records of the height of water in the reservoir. When the

level of the water remained the same, then it was evident that storage was not going out. The details of such management would naturally be worked out by the proper officer, and some discretion should be left him to adopt the best method fitted for the particular case.

Depends on Reservoirs.

Apparently a large part of the development of British Columbia depends upon the ability to construct such reservoirs of large or small capacity.

A second important defect is that relating to records. In this case the present situation in British Columbia is very much the same as it has been in Colorado. I have gone over the records on file in the office of the chief commissioner of public lands, and specially examined the records of the early years. The similarity in the character of the records and the early claims in Colorado are remarkable. They have the same faults and lead to very much the same case troubles. They are indefinite in character. The land to which they apply is often poorly defined or not defined at all. The amount of water is not capable of exact definition. The amount of the record is almost invariably that which the claimant asked for and not what he actually needs. In many cases, perhaps in most cases, this has yet led to no great difficulties. On some streams already there has been serious trouble, and the only reason why it has not been more serious or has not been evident on a greater number of streams is simply because the development has been slow and thus the pressure has not been very greatly felt. In a few cases the difficulty has been encountered and is only an indication of what will be met on nearly all the streams of the province with future development unless some steps are taken to deal with the issue.

A Delicate Question

The question is undoubtedly a delicate one, for people whose rights are affected are jealous of any move which may seem to disturb them, and yet the question is so serious a one that it needs to be faced, and the sooner it can be met and disposed of the less will be the difficulties and consequently the better can the problem be met.

The fact that the rights in British Columbia depend upon the record of the grant from the government, renders it possible for Parliament to treat the matter better than it could be treated in the States. Great care needs to be exercised that the rights are not interfered with arbitrarily. Undoubtedly the users would have a right which might be recognized as a moral right even if it is not fundamentally a legal one, and it would not be recognized as good policy to arbitrarily disturb these rights or to unsettle them. At the same time the situation is so fraught with greater difficulties and the disturbance of rights and of values is so great under the present conditions of over appropriation which have grown up under the past situation that I would very strongly recommend some decided action that would enable the situation to be met.

The conditions differ on different streams and consequently the remedy that might be suitable on one might quite possibly be unsuited on some other. Hence there should be some means by which a stream could be taken by itself, the facts investigated as they exist, the evils that have arisen investigated, some means to determine the amount actually needed or the amount which has actually been used, and then power to revise the records to correspond. From consideration of this subject or one almost exactly similar to it, extending over some eight or ten years, this seems to me to be the most feasible way to take care of a delicate and difficult situation which will become worse as time goes on.

A Solution of Difficulty

This might be done through the court or through some other body like a commission or a provincial expert official, as might be thought best. From observation and experience in this country and from many discussions with attorneys, I am very strongly of the opinion that a commission or an officer of the government would be the most satisfactory way. The very fact that he is not confined to the procedure of a court gives a freedom of method which is almost necessary to get at the facts. It is to a great extent true that the strongest evidence will be obtained on the ground, and not from the tongues of witnesses and the commission or the expert, if properly qualified would be able to ascertain the facts and to determine a substantially equitable revision of the records. It would probably be desirable that there should exist an appeal to the court to avoid manifest injustice or to insure that the finding has been based upon sufficient care and evidence. If these have been exercised, the finding should not be likely disturbed, and should, I believe, necessarily mean that it needs to be exercised. It is found by experience that the fact that it is known that such a power exists makes it much more probable that an agreement may be reached without the exercise of the power.

In connection with reservoirs, there is also associated the right to use the streams to transport the water from the reservoir to the canal. There should be no question about this right. Water when once stored in the reservoir from flood or other unused water becomes more particularly private property. It has been stored and saved by the foresight and the expense of the owner of the reservoir. Otherwise, it would have gone to waste; his enterprise should be encouraged. When once stored in the reservoir and saved to a time when needed, then his right to the water should be recognized as a matter of common justice and a matter of necessity of development. There are, however, some cases arising in the province where such right has not been recognized or at least disputed. If any doubt exists, I should by all means recommend that it be settled by the inclusion of a clause which specifically recognizes the right to use the natural streams for such purposes.

The natural limitations to the use of a reservoir or to such use of a stream are that the rights of others shall not be infringed upon, and this means that the owner shall not take out more than he puts in, and might possibly suffer his portion of the loss of the stream in acreage. This loss is a question of fact. It varies under different conditions and provision needs to be made or its determination and also means taken for determining the amount which is turned into the stream. Confusion has sometimes arisen in the practical administration of reservoirs by the difficulty of determining whether the amount turned out of the reservoir is equal to that which enters, at times when the reservoir is not entitled to store. This difficulty is met by the use of a gauge rod and by records of the height of water in the reservoir. When the

height of the water remained the same, then it was evident that storage was not going out. The details of such management would naturally be worked out by the proper officer, and some discretion should be left him to adopt the best method fitted for the particular case.

Water Administration

A third matter that will soon become pressing in British Columbia is some form of water administration. I have personally been reluctant to make such recommendation, but with much thought given to the various questions that are arising and class of questions that seem bound to arise, they nearly all lead to the desirability of some form of water administration. Whether this should be under the charge of the office of chief commissioner of lands, whether it should be in the form of a commission, whether it should be a separate office or in what particular form, is a matter of secondary moment. It is already manifest that on the streams where the records already exceed the flow of the stream that serious local feeling has already developed. It is common enough in such cases for one to take what he can, to build his dam with only such consideration for the rights of others as he may be forced to give. Then there arises the tearing out of the offending dam by the injured party. Sometimes that occurs by violence; at any rate the situation is not conducive to good feeling.

When action is called for by the court, it is one not apt to be adapted to the situation. The action is apt to be deferred, and is likely bringing a ponderous piece of machinery where a small mechanism would suffice. The condition calls for constant supervision to meet the varying, fluctuating flow of the stream and to meet the varying conditions from day to day. No user wants a constant flow. Some one with summa power to act from the situation as it develops from day to day or even from hour to hour, is needed on these streams. This, I believe, will be best accomplished if such men as may be required should be under the general supervision of some responsible power higher up, who can give general directions and to whom may be exercised the right of appeal.

Such officer should have the power to cause each canal to construct a suitable regulating gate, a measuring device, so as to give a means of distributing the water in accordance with the records.

Some questions would arise which were not now foreseen. The one lesson which it is desirable to draw from the Colorado experience which is typical is that a constant evolution is taking place and the laws and the decisions and the administration must develop to meet these as they arise.

Unit of Measurement

Of some minor questions one is the unit of measurement; a simple matter apparently, and yet it involves the source of much difficulty. The use of water in British Columbia as in the western United States has apparently been a development of the early California miners' rights and thus came the use of some of the many forms of the miner's inch. This has been as convenient term, but has lacked the necessary element of a unit. The characteristic of a good unit is that it is one which has a definite value at all times and all places and which can be repeated or re-measured with certainty. Now a primary difficulty with any of the so-called units which is measured by the size of the opening, under a given pressure is that is a varying quantity. Ten inches is more than ten times one inch, and one hundred inches is more than ten times ten inches when measured under the term prescribed by custom. The conditions are also such that the amount of water flowing through a given orifice may very easily be altered. Consequently it is far better to define the quantity of water in all public records in definite terms, as cubic feet per second. This is a definite quantity, does not depend upon the manner in which it is measured, and as the necessity arises it can be measured with a greater degree of refinement. At present the weir is in most cases the best method of measurement to determine the cubic quantity and cubic feet per second, but no single method is at all essential and the objection to the miner's inch may be lessened, if not entirely removed, by defining as a cubic foot

Duty of Water

Another matter of considerable importance which has often been spoken of is the duty of water or the amount of land which a given quantity of water would irrigate. This is subject to wide variations, according to conditions and to legitimate variations, that I should feel it would be unwise to fix a quantity unless there was some possibility for a revision in some cases. In the case of heavy soils and sandy soils the quantities would differ. In the case of fruit or grain, in the case of soils underlaid with gravelly subsoil, or those with impervious subsoil, the conditions may vary very much. The records have, however, so often been excessive that it would undoubtedly be beneficial to fix a sum as a guide that should be liberal enough to cover most cases, and yet giving an opportunity for some variation, if the proper officer thought best. The record in most cases indicates rather the extreme rate at which the water may be used at any one time than the continuous flow. All things considered for the conditions of British Columbia, no single amount would probably be better than an amount of seventy-five acres per cubic foot per second. This, if maintained as a continuous flow, would cover a tract nearly two and a half feet in the course of ninety days. This is more than would be required or could be expected for a short period. The tendency of continued irrigation is to fill the sub-soil, and thus after a few years to decrease the amount of water required. No one would use such an amount of water for ordinary crops. With hay meadows of the higher elevations or for meadows further north an amount much greater than this would probably be called for. At present such lands are not under irrigation, and apparently will not be for many years to come, if they ever are. There are times when the owners of orchards or of other lands requiring irrigation would want water at this rate or perhaps even at a greater rate for a limited time. Hence as ordinarily used, this amount would be a fair duty to adopt, and if made the basis of record would be liable to cause very little injustice, especially if there be some provision for revision or examination by an expert officer in case of appeal.

The expense of such administration would be the greatest objection, but that need not be large, in comparison with the benefit that would result, and especially when it is realized what a future lies before the agricultural part of British Columbia. It is only a question of time when such an officer or office will need to be provided for. The revenues that are received from that water records are many times the cost of any such administration. The immediate benefit would probably be soon increased the revenue more than in proportion to the additional cost, but at any rate if it did not do this it would save the public the expense of enormous litigation or prevent the neighborhood difficulties that are the source of much public tribulation. So far as the extension of such administration is concerned, it should naturally be adapted to growth. The streams which would require supervision are at present few, and these could be taken up in the order in which administration is most needed. The same thing is true of the investigation and settlement of the excessive records. Such an officer could allay disputes, could solve difficult problems, and thus smooth the way of the government.

The points above mentioned are the most important, which develop in the consideration of the situation in British Columbia. There are in addition many minor points, many of them isolated. It is not to be expected that a law can be drawn up at this time that shall be perfect or shall meet all future conditions which may arise. It is more important that it should have within itself the possibility of development; that it should meet the principal classes of questions; that it should be elastic so as to adapt itself to the growth of the future. If a law could be made that would perfectly meet all difficulties that now exist, it is undoubtedly true that within a few years

THE AFRICAN NEGRO

Has Beautiful Pearly Teeth, Clean, White and Perfect, Without a Flaw, Even in Old Age.

Living Near to Nature, His Digestion is Perfect.

Dr. Livingstone, and later, Henry Stanley, both of whom spent much time in the exploration of Africa, in their memoirs mention the fact that members of all the tribes that they came in contact with possessed beautiful, white, pearly, sound teeth, and that on investigation they found that this was due to the fact that the digestive organs of the negro had never been impaired, and that they were able at all times to take care of the coarse foods that were taken into the stomach.

The negroes' food is of the plainest kind and is seldom if ever cooked. It is eaten as it is found, with but little preparation.

The cause of unsound and imperfect teeth found among civilized people is due to two important facts—the prevalence of dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles and the food we eat.

In the foods that we eat there is a lack of phosphates and other materials necessary to make repairs and supply the waste in the teeth.

Then again few people in civilized countries are free from dyspepsia, which interferes with the whole system and causes trouble everywhere.

To have sound teeth, cure your dyspepsia and eat proper foods, and you will have little trouble with them.

A package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be kept in the house at all times. They cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, indigestion, and put the stomach and intestines in a healthy condition.

The Tablets contain a powerful ingredient which assists the stomach in the process of digestion and puts it in a healthy condition.

There are many bodily ills due entirely to stomach troubles.

If you are ill ask yourself if your trouble may not be caused by indigestion.

This may be the cause of the whole difficulty, and to cure it means to have perfect health.

You can get Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any druggist's, for they are as staple as any drug in the store. They are 50 cents per package.

Send us your name and address today, and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

der the conditions of the record in British Columbia. I am now convinced that there should be some right to a limited transfer. This should not be a right open without limitation, and should be subject to enquiry by competent officers in each case. Evidence taken in court without reference to the actual evidence in the field has been unsatisfactory, and therefore in case some administration is provided for, a better result will be secured by referring this to that office or officer, and his decision be taken as final, subject to the proper proviso that he be competent, and the proper pains be taken.

It would seem to me the proper policy for the province to pursue is to be as liberal as is consistent with the general interest. Every company which attempts to develop an enterprise either on irrigation or power, is running many risks, and the conditions may be very easily made so onerous that development will be very slow. Unrestricted developments, or the conferring of rights which may be the subject of extreme speculation, may be troublesome. But, on the other hand, it is proper for the parliament of a new province to consider whether the advantage in the increased settlement and the increased taxable property is a partial return for liberality in other respects.

Forms of Contracts.

The forms of contracts made by irrigation companies with its customers should be subject to some supervision.

A company which starts out in good faith and proposes to initiate an enterprise should be given a reasonable time for its construction and development. This should be a variable time, depending upon the magnitude and difficulties of the enterprise. It may easily be three or five years, and with some enterprises that will undoubtedly be developed in the province a longer period. It has been found by experience in the States that the period of settlement or of full use of the water of large enterprises at least may be ten or fifteen years. Many of these enterprises have been financial failures; one reason being the fact that the condition of the laws and the interpretations of the court made it seem necessary for the canals to build to the full capacity at once, even though a large portion of that capacity might not be called for for a number of years. Hence, some of the companies have been swamped by the accumulated interest. This is not good policy, for in the long run, such extra expense becomes a charge against the land which it supplies, or, if it is a failure, it reflects upon the community. The point is to encourage enterprise, made in good faith, surround with safeguards and not to load with such conditions as to prevent development.

Some cases have already developed in British Columbia where water is carried from one stream across a divide and used on land in another watershed. So far, there are generally cases where the water is taken from one tributary to another tributary of a larger stream. Some objection may be made to some of these cases in the future. The practice is a natural development, and in many cases it is to be encouraged. The practice has been very extensive in Colorado. Some dams have been built at an elevation of over 10,000 feet, long tunnels have been constructed, and as a matter of fact, water brought from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic. The essential element for determination is whether the water is beneficially used and whether it injuriously affects the previous rights of others. Where such questions are properly shown, no difficulty has been made to the carriage of water to another watershed.

Much to Command.

In the laws of British Columbia relating to water, there is much to commend, and the fact that nothing has been said of other points does not mean that it is otherwise. Attention has been given in this report more particularly to the points where supplementary clauses need to be added, or the act changed in order that trouble should be prevented in the future.

The conditions of British Columbia are much more favorable for the improvement of conditions by remedying some of the greatest defects than are the conditions in most of the United States. I have been particularly encouraged by finding that some of the difficulties which have been the most serious in American legislation, that relating to riparian rights, has already been considered by your jurists.

In case many years ago which arose from a controversy in British Columbia, one of your jurists stated:

Splendid Mid-Week Attractions at Spencers

A Special Purchase of Men's and Youths' Clothing

We are placing on sale today a special purchase of Men's and Youths' Suits, at specially enticing prices. These are all the latest creations in Men's Spring Attire. They are nobby and have that dash and smartness about them that all good dressers are looking for. They are made of imported tweeds and worsteds, also Canadian materials in double and single-breasted styles.

Prices range from \$12.50 to \$7.50

Special Sale of Ladies' Suede Gloves Today at Per Pair, \$1.00.

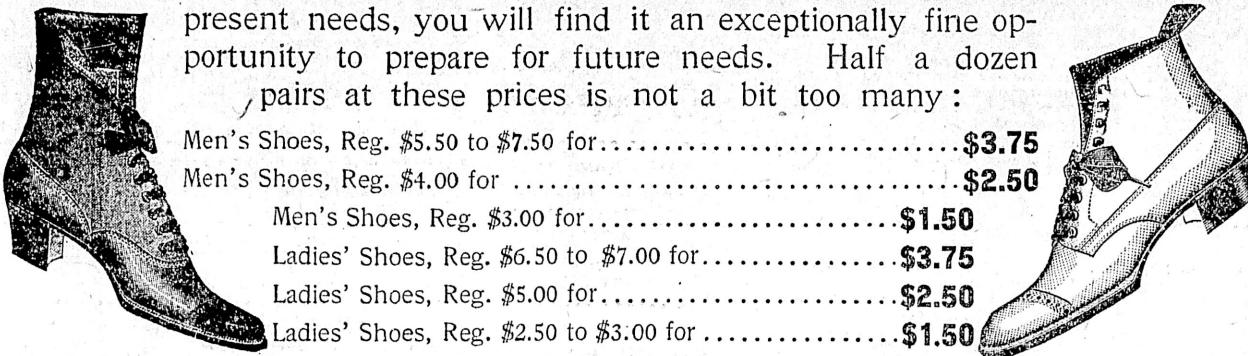
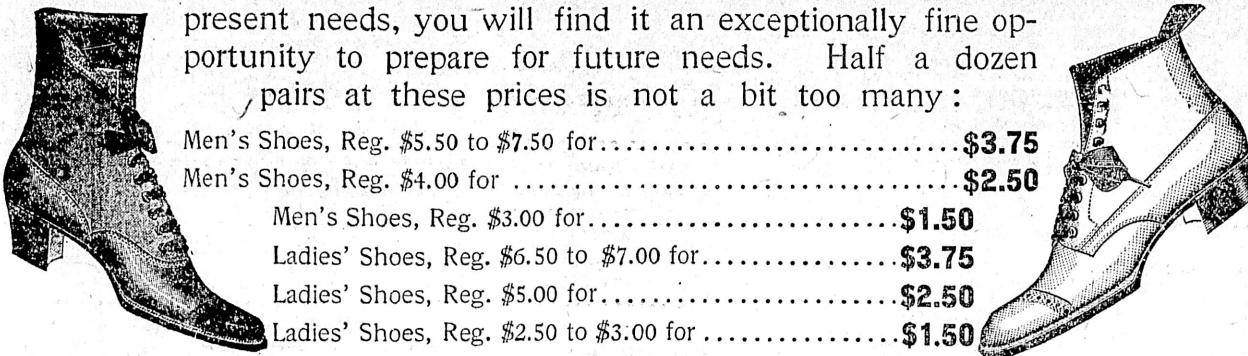
Today we are placing on sale a fine line of Ladies' Suede Gloves. These are in colors of brown, tan, grey and black, and we

Guarantee Every Pair
Special for today, per pair \$1.00

A Continuance of Better Value Giving in Our Shoe Department

Notwithstanding the heavy purchasing during the opening days of this sale of High Grade Shoes, there still remains unlimited choice of fine shoes at these Bargain Prices. Every person who wishes to make a substantial saving will do well to attend this grand value giving event, even if you do not need shoes for present needs, you will find it an exceptionally fine opportunity to prepare for future needs. Half a dozen pairs at these prices is not a bit too many:

Men's Shoes, Reg. \$5.50 to \$7.50 for.....	\$3.75
Men's Shoes, Reg. \$4.00 for	\$2.50
Men's Shoes, Reg. \$3.00 for	\$1.50
Ladies' Shoes, Reg. \$6.50 to \$7.00 for.....	\$3.75
Ladies' Shoes, Reg. \$5.00 for	\$2.50
Ladies' Shoes, Reg. \$2.50 to \$3.00 for	\$1.50



A Special Line of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins on Sale Today

This is fine quality Damask, and is marked indeed low for today's selling. Note the prices:

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 56 x 56. Price	\$1.00
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 45 x 45. Price	\$1.25
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 54 x 54. Price	\$1.50
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 yds. Price	\$2.00
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 yds. x 2 1-2 yds. Price \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.75	
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 yds. x 3 yds. Price	\$4.50
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 1-2 yds x 3 1-2 yds. Price	\$5.00
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2 yds. x 4 yds. Price	\$6.75
TABLE NAPKINS, 5-8 size. Per doz., \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50	

Something New for the Little Ones The Teddy Go-Cart

THIS IS A REVELATION in Go-Cartdom and which shows the genius of the inventor. The body is made of metal, while it has a foot well covered in with pantasote. It also has on the handle a clasp which will hold at any time a parasol. It can be adjusted so as to let the child lie flat, at an angle, or upright, and by one action can be made to fold into such a small compass that you can carry it the same as a valise. The size of this little vehicle when folded is 6 x 25 x 17 1-2. The wheels fold inward, bringing it into such a shape that you can carry it the same as a valise and will not stop you from going anywhere. The wheels are rubber tired, making it the most comfortable go-cart on the market. Price \$11.25

Price \$11.25

Morris Chairs Specially Priced at Our February Sale

Nothing is more comfortable in the home than a nice Morris Chair, and everybody is afforded a splendid opportunity during this sale to enjoy the comforts attended by having a good Morris Chair. They are all very strongly made and each one a bargain in its class.

MORRIS CHAIR, made of solid golden oak, upholstered with velour cushions in floral pattern. Regular value \$11.00.

February Sale \$8.75

MORRIS CHAIR, in solid quarter-cut golden oak, nicely finished, very massive frames, cushions in fine dark red figured velour. Regular price \$19.50. February Sale price

\$15.50

MORRIS CHAIR, made of golden oak, very heavy frame, nicely finished, upholstered with red or green armure cushion. Regular price \$12.00. February Sale price

\$9.25

MORRIS CHAIR, weathered oak finish, upholstered with dark green velour cushions. Regular value \$20.00.

February Sale \$16.00

MORRIS CHAIR, wing back, made of solid quarter-cut golden oak, upholstered in good quality green Spanish leather. Regular price \$33.00. February Sale

\$26.25

MORRIS CHAIR, in solid quartered oak, weathered finish, with moreen velour cushion. Regular value \$16.50.

February Sale

\$13.00

MORRIS CHAIR, wing back style, solid early English oak frame, upholstered in moreen Spanish leather. Regular value \$33.00.

February Sale

\$26.25

MORRIS CHAIR, made of solid weathered oak, with apple green velour cushions. Regular value \$16.00.

February Sale

\$12.75

Brussels Carpets. Reg. \$1.35 and \$1.40 for \$1.15

English Body Brussels Carpets, extra good quality, comprising of about 3000 yards, is being placed in this sale at money-saving figures. These are in a very choice range of designs and colorings, while there are border and stair to match many of them. Regular values \$1.35 to \$1.40 per yard. February Sale price

\$1.15

A Few Oddments in Men's Clothing will Clear Today

Regular Values up to \$2.00 for 50c

Today we intend clearing out all the odd lines of Men's Underwear. This includes odd shirts and drawers of extra good quality material. Some of the values running as high as \$2.00, but are all marked at one price for today, of 50¢

MEN'S SILK FINISH LISLE THREAD DRAWERS, pink and blue. Regular value \$2.00. Today 50¢

MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS. Regular value \$2.00. Special today 50¢

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS—Penman's—Regular \$2.00. Special today 50¢

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Regular \$1.00. Special today 50¢

MEN'S RIBBED NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS. Regular \$1.25. Special today 50¢

For Refreshments Visit the Tea Room
Third Floor.

A Splendid Line of Pillows on Sale Today

For today only we have selected an exceptionally fine line of Pillows and have marked them at a ridiculously low price.

\$1.75 Wool and Feather Pillows for \$1.25

SPENCER'S WOOL AND FEATHER PILLOWS, weight per pair, 6 lbs., covered in good quality ticking. Regular \$1.75. Today, per pair

\$1.25

\$2.00 Feather Pillows for \$1.40

SPENCER'S SANITARY PILLOWS, filled with fine Poultry feathers, weight per pair, 7 lbs. Regular value \$2.00. Today, per pair

\$1.40

\$3.00 Feather Pillows for \$2.25

SPENCER'S COLUMBIA FEATHER PILLOWS, weight per pair 6 lbs. Regular value per pair \$3.00. Today, per pair

\$2.25

\$3.50 Feather Pillows for \$2.75

SPENCER'S NO. 2 SPECIAL FEATHER PILLOWS, filled with best quality feathers, weight per pair 7 lbs. Regular value \$3.50. Today, price

\$2.75

See Broad Street Windows for Enamelware Display

Have You Tried the Vacuum Cleaning System?

It is Perfectly Dustless

If you only knew the advantage of this system of housecleaning you would not delay another day in putting your order in for your work to be done. It is the only perfectly dustless system so far known and does away with the most tiresome job of all house cleaning—that is moving of carpets and heavy furniture. The Vacuum House Cleaning System is controlled by us exclusively for the Province of B. C. and already we are being kept busy with this class of work, and no doubt a little later we will be rushed; therefore, we suggest that you put in your order as soon as possible or phone 1685, Carpet Department, for further particulars.

Splendid Bargains at Our February Sale of Furniture in Fine Dining Tables

EXTENSION TABLES, MASSIVE, 8 ft. long by 4 ft 2 in. wide, square ends, supported by heavy turned and carved legs, solid quartered oak throughout. Regular value \$42.00. February Sale

\$33.00

EXTENSION TABLES, 8 foot, in quartered oak, 48 inches wide, square ends. Regular value \$28.00. February Sale

\$24.25

EXTENSION TABLES, 8 foot, with round ends, 4 feet wide, quartered oak. Regular value \$32.00. February Sale

\$25.50

EXTENSION TABLES, 10 foot, 50 in. wide, with square ends, heavy fluted legs, solid quartered oak. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale

\$22.00

EXTENSION TABLES, 10 foot, in quartered oak, 45 inches wide. Fine design, square ends. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale

\$22.00

EXTENSION TABLES, 10 foot, very heavily built, with fluted legs, square ends, 42 inches wide. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale

\$22.00

EXTENSION TABLES, 8 foot, in quartered oak, 42 inches wide, square ends. Regular value \$27.50. February Sale

\$22.00

EXTENSION TABLES, in surface oak, 8 feet long by 45 inches wide, round ends. Regular value \$15.00. February Sale

\$12.00

EXTENSION TABLES, solid quartered oak, very handsomely carved and polished, length 10 feet, width 4 ft, square ends. Regular value \$60.00. February Sale

\$48.00

Dining Tables, Mission Style

EXTENSION TABLES, very handsome, with round end, 8 ft. long x 48 in. wide. Regular value \$38.00. February Sale

\$30.00

EXTENSION TABLES, 8 ft., with round ends, 48 inches wide. Regular value \$32.50. February Sale

\$26.00

EXTENSION TABLES, 8 ft., with square ends, 42 inches wide. Regular value \$30.00. February Sale

\$24.00

Our New Spring and Summer Catalogue Now Ready

If you are not already on our mailing list, why not send us your name and address? Our new Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready and is free for the asking. It is profusely illustrated, showing the newest and most up-to-date styles in Women's and Men's ready-to-wear apparel of the season. It also contains a splendid list of staple articles, small wares, furniture, hardware, kitchen utensils, stoves and ranges, groceries, etc., and will be found a wonderful help to all out-of-town residents. Send for it today.

Our Mail Order Service is For You

Why not become a customer by our mail-order service? Out-of-town residents will find that they can shop with this store and receive the same satisfactory service as what you would if you were attending personally. A trained mail-order staff sees to your wants and uses the same discretion as if it were for themselves. Our aim is to please everybody and see that they are in every way satisfied.

Special Bargains in Elite Enamelware in the Houseware Section

TEA POTS, flaring shape. Regular \$1.25. February Sale

\$85¢

TEA POTS, flaring shape. Regular \$1.15. February Sale

75¢

OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price \$1.25. February Sale

85¢

ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 40c. February Sale price

30¢

ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 50c. February Sale price

35¢

ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 60c. February Sale price

40¢

ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Regular price 75c. February Sale price

50¢

DEEP SAUCE PAN. Regular price \$1.75. February Sale price

\$1.15